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# THE HISTORY

Of The

# JACOB MILLER FAMILY

Of

DONEGAL TOWNSHIP,

WASHINGTON COUNTY, Pa.

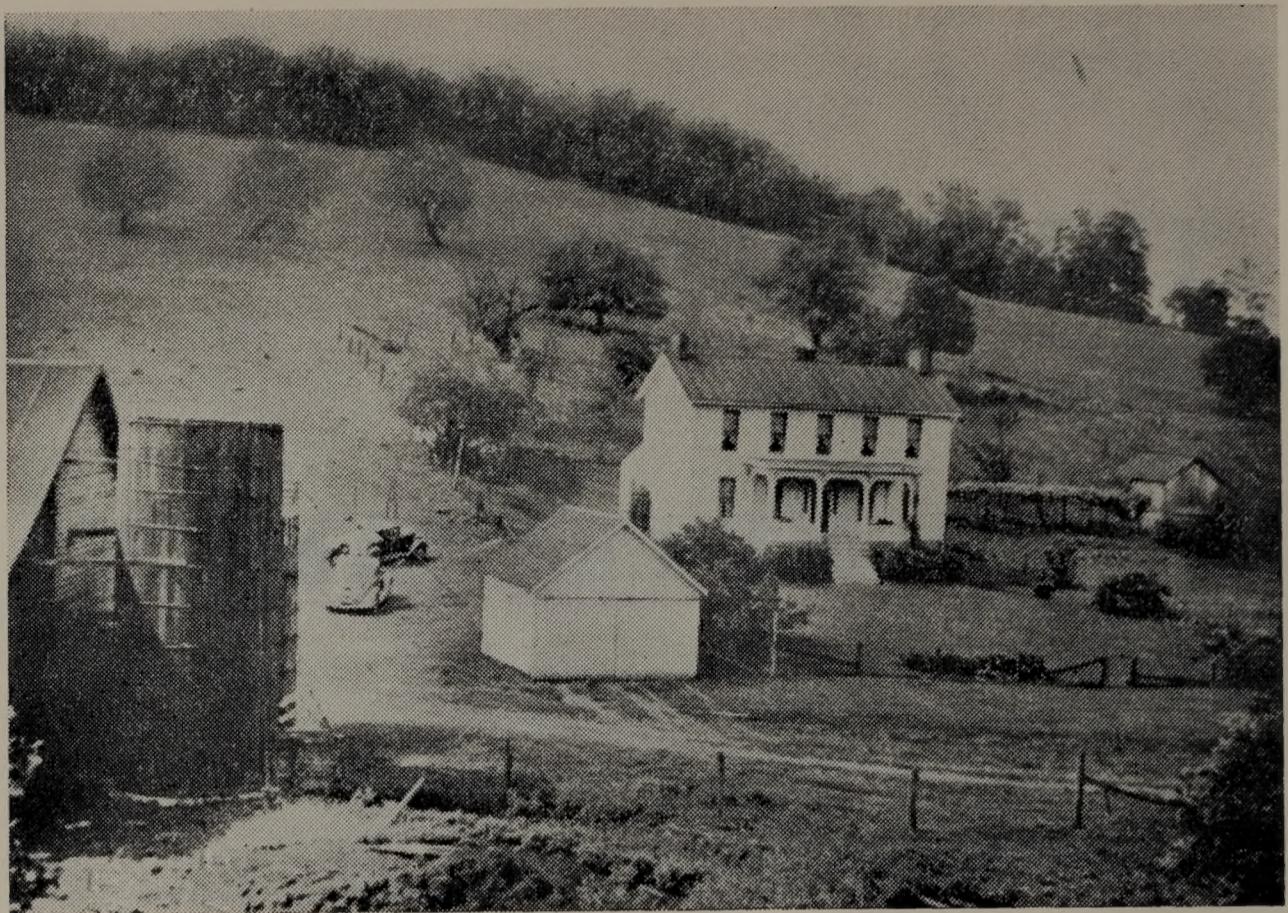
PENNSYLVANIA

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ELIZABETH JANE MILLER HACK

*By*

ELIZABETH JANE MILLER HACK



a. The Castner house. Original Farm Center.



b. The Spring house, with logs of original blockhouse in ceiling.

## PILGRIMAGE

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by

Mary Elizabeth Quebbeman, 1953

Always in our hearts soundeth  
 The lure of the great hills, a voice  
 Inaudible, yet rebounding like  
 A distant yodel from Alpine crags.  
 Strong cords of fascination  
 Drew us until one brisk, brilliant  
 October day, we stood on Pennsylvania  
 Soil, on a hillside steep near where  
 In early days stood one of the  
 Lone outposts westward against the  
 Bronze-skinned men of high feather.  
 The great hills stood, as then, immobile  
 To the four winds, cloven by an immense  
 Ravine, inviting the paleface to plant  
 His domicile, conquer the timberland.  
 We stood in awe beside the grave of  
 Our progenitor on American soil,  
 Jacob Miller of Swiss descent,  
 Commandant of Miller Fort, in Wild Cat  
 Forest on Dutch Fork, untimely sent  
 To lie in this spot by a Shawnee's swift  
 Weapon, Easter Sunday, March 31, 1782.  
 Today as then a refreshing spring gurgled from  
 A rocky covert under the eternal hill. A breeze  
 Ambled past and caressed the grass. The  
 Autumn haze robed the distant vista with  
 Filmy fascination. On a near orchard bough  
 Trilled a winged songster whose notes  
 Stirred as it were the muted Alpine horn  
 Echoing a spirit message from  
 The slumbering pioneer. "This is  
 My dust. Lo, many years they have said,  
 'He is dead.' Yet in the indestructible  
 Foundation of America I live, like  
 My perpetual hill-tomb—forevermore!"

## FOREWORD TO MY KIN

The purpose of this history is to gather within book covers the facts from official records and trustworthy historians relating to our original ancestors in America and their descendants to the present day.

Over the long stretch of one hundred and eighty years when the Millers settled in western Pennsylvania, it is natural that much of our family history has come down to us by legends, word-of-mouth, very little research and errors by well-meaning historians. Aware that many were confused by conflicting stories, it seemed advisable to examine the records of the State and the nation and those of contemporaneous writers to get at facts.

Believing that an established source of correct information might be found on the ground, the Secretary of the Historical Society of Washington County, Pennsylvania was reached with the result that almost all the sources consulted afterwards were located by her direction.

Naturally in the process of research there was found official data that will erase some favorite fable which we have all cherished over more than a century and three quarters. This should not be surprising as it is an accepted fact in the present day that word-of-mouth may be so changed as to be unrecognizable by the time it reaches a neighbor a mile away. In the old days isolation made the pioneers dependent

upon each other, or their neighbors, or the itinerant trader for the interchange of news. It will not be denied that such a method of transmitting information allowed errors to be spread abroad. Some of these errors were never overtaken and denied, and have been handed down for many years. As the Miller family is now in its ninth generation it will be readily understood how firmly these ideas are rooted.

Wherever this history conflicts importantly with beliefs of moment steps have been taken to cite the authoritative source which denies them. Western Pennsylvania was literate. It was settled by the Scotch-Irish, the Teutonic peoples and the English. It was claimed through the ambiguous wording of a patent by both Maryland and Virginia. Virginia ceded her claim to it very reluctantly and at her own good time after the boundary between Pennsylvania and Maryland had been fixed by Mason's and Dixon's line in 1767. There were partisans of great fervor on both sides. The Miller family favored Maryland. One of our ancestors had his birthplace carved on his monument as Maryland when he died eighty-one years after the boundary dispute had been settled in favor of Pennsylvania. However this determined claim to Maryland will be seen to have furnished proof of the time when the Millers arrived on the western frontier of the Keystone State.

It will be remembered by readers that Westmoreland County, Maryland, extended into Pennsylvania along with other territory claimed by Virginia to Lake Erie taking in "all western waters." That portion of Westmoreland County in which our ancestor was born is now Washington County, Pennsylvania. As tombstones of lateral lines do not agree only because of this division of the boundary lines after the Millers settled on the Dutch Fork of the Buffalo, it is quite probable that all of the children of Jacob Miller, Sr., were born in what once was Maryland but is now Washington County, Pa.

I acknowledge with deep appreciation the source of fact in our cousin, Mary Elizabeth Quebbeman, born Eaton, whose love and reverence for family have preserved for use in this history a great deal of material. For the ready cooperation of my kindred my affectionate thanks. I am indebted to Mrs. W. A. H. McIlvaine, Secretary of the Washington Co. Pa. Historical Society for her patient and dependable research; to Mrs. C. Fletcher Quillian of Washington, D. C. for her research among the National Archives; to Mrs. Lenore LeHue, Recorder of Harrison County, Indiana, for Indiana statistics and especially to the fraternal spirit of the Castner family descendants and owners of the ancestral land, who have assisted in every way to give this history a sense of a past brought warmly alive to this day.

The following authorities have provided data from official records, viz: The Historical Society of Washington Co. Pa.; Washington Co. Court Records; Washington Co. Records of Deeds and Wills; Washington Co. Tax Lists; Washington Co. Assessor's office for maps; Pennsylvania Archives; Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission; and the United States Archives and General Services.

The works of historians consulted were: History of Washington County by Boyd Crumrine; History of Washington County by Dr. Alfred Creigh; The Ten Mile Country and Its Pioneer Families by Howard L. Lecky; The Rice Colony by L. R. Smith; Earle R. Forrest's historical articles and his History of Washington Co. Pa. Indiana, An Interpretation by John Bartlow Martin; Publications by the Indiana Historical Society; Jacob Piatt Dunn's "Slavery Petitions and Papers;" The Old Northwest by R. Carlyle Buley; History of Indiana by Logan Esarey; as well as tombstones, church registers and family Bibles.

To all my kin, my affectionate greetings and Godspeed.

Elizabeth Jane Miller Hack.

THE HISTORY OF THE JACOB MILLER FAMILY  
OF DONEGAL TOWNSHIP, WASHINGTON COUNTY  
PENNSYLVANIA

Chapter I

Along U. S. Highway No. 40 as it winds through mountainous Washington County, Pennsylvania, the State has erected signs on tall standards. These roadside markers tell in brief the stirring history made by the pioneers of the region when it was the frontier of a vast wilderness.

One of these tall signs relates the story of a raid on Miller's block-house March 31 which fell on Easter Sunday of 1782. Another tells of an attack on Rice's fort defended by only five men against one hundred Indians. In both of these historical events the Millers figured vitally.

Miller's frontier fort described by Earle E. Forrest in his article on Ann Hupp for "Notable Women of America" (p. 75) as one of the strongest and most exposed on the western frontier, was built by Jacob Miller, Sr. about 1774, on Miller's Run a small tributary of the Dutch Fork of the Buffalo, in what was then Westmoreland County Maryland.

According to L. R. Smith in his "Rice Colony" Jacob Miller was born of German descent in Switzerland. His ancestry may have been Bavarian, but his ancestral emigration to Switzerland was probably caused by religious differences. Jacob Miller was known to have supported the United Brethren Church. Martin Boehm, its great bishop, was a Swiss, Bavaria was Catholic at the time, almost one hundred per cent. in the eighteenth century. The establishment of a new Protestant sect would not have been tolerated. In free Switzerland it would meet little if any opposition. Other Swiss contemporaneous with Jacob Miller settled in the same region where Jacob Miller built his blockhouse. The first U. B. church of the region was built in that area. Millers for generations are buried in its cemetery. Further evidence that he was a Swiss is borne out by testimony of his immediate descendants who arrived in Indiana early in the last century. These children of Jacob Miller stated that the German which they themselves could speak was not always understood by the Palatinate German who settled on the Ohio River. There were Italian and French elements in their colloquial speech which would account for the variation.

At the time his name first appears in the history of the western frontier of Pennsylvania there had been in the previous years a great emigration of Swiss, Scotch-Irish and Germans through Hagerstown to the great Monongahela Valey. Their names are still stamped on the region.

As Christopher Miller's name appears in the histories at the same time, it is highly likely that the two brothers came to the Dutch Fork together.

More than the fact that Jacob Miller was an emigrant from a German-speaking nation, named by one historian as Switzerland, nothing can be added to his background at this time.

The date of his birth must also be calculated by evidence. In 1861 Dr. John C. Hupp, eminent physician of his day in Wheeling W. Va. furnished details to Dr. Albert Creigh of an historical event from notes made by his father when he interviewed the defenders of the block-house immediately after a raid by Indians. The account in full (Hist. Wash. Co. Addenda. p. 45) states that Jacob Miller was elderly and was unable to escape from the Indians. Miller's youngest son, Henry, Sr., telling the story to his grandchildren said that his father was sixty years old at the time of his death. Another family account relates that he married late in life. As he had eight living children in 1782, one aged twenty-two and others old enough for military service the claim that he was sixty years old takes credence. The date of his birth is therefore presumed to be circa 1722.

There has been a divergence of thought about where and when he

arrived in America. The difference arises through what appears to be a confusion of names and the chance that persons seeking facts of their genealogy took their data from each other instead of turning to official sources. It is contended that he resided in Lancaster, Pa., until 1780 when he and a company of friends, one of whom was John Hupp, crossed the mountains and settled on Dutch Fork in that year. Superficial research or simply off hand conclusion contribute to many errors hard to dislodge from private histories. However the examination of court records, tax lists and military regulations calls the Lancaster version into question.

That John Hupp accompanied Jacob Miller in the trek to Dutch Fork in 1780 may be disposed of by Lecky's history. The Hupps, including John, arrived in what is now Greene Co. Pa. in 1769. In 1777 he patented two tracts of land in Washington Co. Pa. His family is one of the oldest in point of residence on the western frontier. There is no doubt that he was an intimate friend of Jacob Miller, but there are no reliable data that either one of them ever lived in Lancaster.

For instance, Washington Co. Orphan's Court, relating to the disposition of Jacob Miller's estate (File M 5- 1786) has this note:

"There is two notes one in Baltimore and another at home nat like to be recovered." This item about money loaned by Jacob Miller, Sr. is taken from the report on his estate by the administrator and bears out a family legend that Miller came on shipboard to Baltimore, went thence to Hagertown then journeyed into what was Westmoreland Co. Md. at the time. Smith's history of the Millers, Fullenwiders, Lefflers and others of the region asserts that "Jacob Miller, Sr. settled on a tract called Wild Cat Forest in 1771." The date 1771 is too early. The influx of Swiss and German emigrants from Hagertown took place at a somewhat later year. As will be shown Jacob Miller, Sr. took out a patent of land early enough for it to have been paid for by 1780. The government allowed a pioneer five years in which to pay for his patent. That fact contributes to the claim that Jacob arrived in 1774. As Crumrine believes that Miller's blockhouse was built in 1774 (Hist. Wash. Co. p. 74) it is a natural supposition that Miller would have put up a fort to protect himself and his family while waiting on the granting of his application for a land patent.

According to Pennsylvania Archives, 3rd series, Vol. 22, he paid taxes on three hundred acres of land in 1781. No data has been found that he paid any instalment on land that year, which indicates that he had finished paying for the property he then had. But in 1782 he pays an instalment on an acreage. The Court records of the administration of his estate show this item: "Paid for security of lands as to office rights, five pounds and ten shillings." When his estate was divided in 1788 it amounted to seven hundred and ninety-eight acres. It would seem that he acquired between 1781 and 1782 a large tract of land in excess of the 300 for which he paid taxes in previous years.

Crumrine in discussing the history of Jacob, Jr., eldest son of Jacob, Sr. attributes the ownership of Wild Cat Forest to the younger Miller and leaves it that way. The historian did not follow the history of Wild Cat Forest. Other historians have accepted Crumrine's statement on the supposition that the land was young Jacob's. Examination of Court records, deeds and tax lists carries out the history of the patent to 1788. In 1786 the Court orders young Jacob to partition his father's estate among the three older brothers, Jacob himself, John and Adam. The tax list shows young Jacob taxed for seven hundred and twenty acres in 1787. In 1788 the tax list shows young Jacob, John and Adam taxed for two hundred and sixty six acres each, showing that the partition had been made. Young Jacob was never taxed for more than that amount of land throughout the thirty-eight years over which the tax lists were examined.

Rechecking the course of this land's history, it was patented to young Jacob, by Virginia in 1785. This indicates the application was made by Jacob, Sr. two years before he was slain. As young Jacob was old enough, though not of his majority, for the Court to consider him

competent to carry on the payments, Virginia turned the land over to him subject to the Court's partition order.

The three parcels partitioned among the three older sons amounted to seven hundred and ninety-eight acres, showing a new survey had been made at the time the transfer was effected.

It is improbable that young Jacob would assume payment for all the land meant to be divided between three. John, the next oldest son and Adam the third son were twenty-four and twenty-two at the time of the partition. It may have been that the younger sons paid it all at the time the partition was made or the crops of the land paid for itself during the period.

Accepting then the Court records and the chronological order of the land deal it would seem that Jacob, Sr., received a land warrant for three hundred acres in 1775, paid for his land by 1780, took out another which his sons paid for after his death. Along this line of argument the date fixed at 1780 for his arrival in Donegal does not stand up.

There is still another set of figures which sets the time of Jacob's coming at the earlier date. Peter Miller, Sr., fifth son of Jacob, Sr., and Henry Miller, Sr., sixth son, emigrated to Indiana between 1803 and 1813. They were grown men at that time, with families. They had had schooling as indicated by the payment of a teacher found in the administrator's report. They loved the land from which they had departed. Peter Miller, Sr., is buried in Old Goshen cemetery at Laconia, Indiana. Two of his sons and his wife are buried beside him. On their old tombstones was carven "A Native of Washington Co. Pa." Peter was born in 1775. Henry Miller, Sr., is buried at Pfrimmer's Chapel near Corydon, Indiana. On the tall marble slab at his grave in old time script is carved "Born in 1777 in Westmoreland County, Md." If it is suggested that Peter may not have known that there were several definitions of the word "native" all doubt to its meaning in Henry's case is dispelled by his assertion that he was born in western Pennsylvania when it was still thought to be part of Maryland.

The belief that Jacob, Sr., and his family did not arrive in Donegal Township until 1780 probably arises on the similarity in names. For some reason many Miller families not related to ours named sons Jacob. The practice exists to this day. In the military records of Lancaster during the Revolution, there were enrolled a Jacob Miller, and his son Jacob who served from 1776 until 1779. As Jacob Miller of our family would have been fifty-four in 1776 and young Jacob fourteen, the reply of Howard Eddy, State Records Officer of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission to a question by the writer of this history points to regulations which correct the mistaken belief in the Lancaster version. His letter dated Sept. 13, 1954 states:

"Resident of other countries and persons under eighteen and above fifty-three years of age were ineligible to serve in the Lancaster Militia under the laws in force during and after the Revolutionary War."

Indeed older and younger patriots served in the Army on critical fronts during that era but Lancaster was little more than a camp for British prisoners and never actively engaged at any time.

A further discrepancy in the contesting version over Lancaster lies in the names and number of children at the time of the supposed trek in 1780. According to this account there were only three, Mary (Polly) Miller Deeds, Jacob, Jr., and Frederick. In 1780 the Millers had eight children, five of whom were older than Frederick. No official record of the children had been examined though the records of the Orphan's Court which gave all the names of the children were available at the time.

The error is still shown in the name of Jacob Miller's wife. She is named in the Lancaster version as Elizabeth Edwards, daughter of Thomas Edwards, member of Congress from Lancaster.

On August 1, 1786 the Orphan's Court Record Vol. A-I, p. 35 ordered the distribution of cash from Jacob, Sr.'s estate, and Mary Miller, relict was given thirty-five pounds, nineteen shillings and ten pence. In no other record is she named otherwise. Her tombstone in the ancient Miller burying ground bears the faint lettering: "M.M. d. 1809, aged 73." A granite

boulder, replaced by the stone, bears also the letters, "M.M." Further versions of the Lancaster story state that the widow died shortly after the raid. A second story states that no further facts are known about her. Mary Miller lived twenty-seven years after the raid which made her a widow and her grave has always been identifiable. This year (1954) it has been remarked and restored.

The historical value of all this data lies in establishing beyond question the date of the arrival of Jacob Miller, Sr., on Dutch Fork as about 1774 and fixing the mother's name Mary as official.

Just one more bit of evidence, homely and familiar to all the Millers who have farmed. The administrator paid in settling the estate for "Thirteen bushels of Indian corn bought of John Mitchell, March fifteenth, 1779." Did John Mitchell have a particularly fine kind of seed corn or did the Millers run out of meal? Whatever the answer there is a small but potent proof that the Millers were living and busy on the Dutch Fork in the early spring of the year before they were supposed to have arrived.

Jacob Miller, Sr., and his wife, Mary, were the parents of six sons and two daughters. Mary, or Polly as the family called her, was born in 1760, presumably in or near Hagerstown, Md. John Jacob was born in or near Hagerstown in 1762; John, the second son was born in 1764; Adam presumably in 1765 or 1766; Catherine in 1767, probably late in that year, as she was older than fourteen in 1782; Frederick in 1771. Peter was born in Washington Co. in 1775; and Henry in 1777. A note here will not be amiss. In old families it will be observed especially among the Germanic blood that more than one child was given the same name. It was the habit in those days to give the sons the name of the father or the father's father, as the first name. It would seem that Jacob's father was named John, as Peter had two sons so named, one John Jacob, the other John. The name Jacob persists in the descent along with the names John and Henry, less frequently, Frederick, until this day.

Court records and the final report of the administrator give us an insight on the training that Jacob Miller, Sr., gave his children's minds. A marred and defaced item in the report shows that he paid one pound and eight shillings to Henry Fullenwider in 1781 for "Sch-ol—kepin—". The Fullenwiders were closely associated in various affairs with the Millers. Henry Fullenwider was probably the teacher. In 1782 there were no public schools in that section of Pennsylvania. The man who wanted his children to have book-learning in that remote day provided the school building, either himself or with his neighbors and paid the teacher. Another interesting item is the sale of "old books." Young Jacob bought these. As they were worn it means that they had been read and handed about. They fetched a price comparable to old books today.

In the rooms of the Washington Co. Historical Society there is a suit of clothing made in revolutionary style definitely worn by one of the men of the old Miller family. Styles changed radically after the revolution. This suit is therefore dated by its cut. It was found in the chests stored in the Castner attic. The garment was presented as the clothing worn by Jacob Miller, Sr., when he was slain by the Indians. One account states that he had put it on to attend church that Easter morning. The costume is definitely "dress" hardly to be worn by a pioneer out searching for a missing farm animal. Moreover at that date there was no church of any denomination nearer than Ten Mile in what is now Greene Co. thirty miles away.

The costume is a fine example of the fashion of the rural beau of the eighteenth century. It has been cleaned and mothproofed and preserved in a transparent cellophane bag. In a surprisingly good state of preservation a rich and gallant costume it is. The breeches are knee-length of gold colored velvet, shot with a heather weave of red and blue. It is tailored for a horseman. The seat is wide; the cuff just below the knee is buttoned down with eight dime-sized buttons. They are metal. As they have turned black they are probably silver. Other metals change differently with age. German silver turns yellow. All but one of these knee buttons are plain. That one is filigree, evidently a replacement. The flap is fastened with buttons as large as a silver dollar. The waistband is



Dress Suit for Rural Occasions. Belonging to original Miller Men.

broad, closely fitted around the thighs and slender in its girth. The waist-coat of a darker shade of gold in silk brocade has a rough weave showing an almost black thread, here and there. The lining is of black satin or a heavy silk. The buttons are probably silver.

With this suit according to the best custom would be a ruffled shirt of white linen, a colonial blue coat with buff reveres, silk stockings and silver buckled shoes. The hat most certainly would be a tri-corn.

Whoever owned that costume was a tall, broad-shouldered slim hipped man with a good deal of money and an eye to the fashion. It is said that male descendants who have been allowed to don the suit were lost in it. It might be believable that it belonged to Jacob, Sr., but for the size of the waistband. Those handsome velvet jodhpurs could never have been buttoned around the girth of a man of sixty. But how easy it is to picture the dashing young frontier scout wearing it while he courted Anna Mary Leffler.

Shown with that suit is a silvery deerskin hat with a very wide brim and a low round crown. This, too, shows no sign that it is only a couple of decades short of two hundred years old. While it is said that Jacob, Sr., wore it on the morning he was slain, reason discourages the belief. March in the highlands of Pennsylvania is still a winter month. The good old Jacob would not have sallied forth to his death in a ten-gallon skimmer which the mountain winds would have seized and hurled into the forest. He would have worn a knitted cap. Coonskin was not as popular in the East for headgear as it was in the south and west. Moreover, he was tomahawked. In that case the hat would have shown some sign of the owner's tragic end.

Miss Catherine Castner speaking of the relics of her family in the attic of the Castner home said it was a favorable pastime among children of her young childhood to explore the chests and wear their rich and handsome contents in their play.

At this point it might be pertinent to speak of the looks of the Millers. Dr. Hupp's informant speaking of the Link-Hawkins-Burnett tragedy in his "History of Washington Co. Addenda," refers to Jacob, Jr.'s, "herculean" chest. Grandsons, speaking of Henry Miller, Sr., sixth son of Jacob, Sr., describe their grandfather as a big blond man when he was eighty years old. The weakling could not face a raw and bloody frontier of one hundred and eighty years ago.

There is definitely a "Miller type." The incidence of this figure occurs in every generation at least once, many times oftener. The male specimen never grows heavy. Tall, about six feet, proportionate, well-shouldered, slender of girth, he continues straight and active throughout. The eyes are the most distinctly typical. They are blue and carry an expression not easy to describe. It is never cold, hard nor keen. There is an open, interested quality, rather non-committal. The female figure is generally similar except the figure is inclined to weight at maturity. There is a small, dark skinned type with eyes so dark blue that they are often mistaken for black. Since we know nothing about the mother of the tribe it is possible that this strain descends through her. There is often copper-auburn hair in the breed that is sometimes undeniably red. This coloring is believed to have been introduced by the wife of Henry Miller, Sr., who was Scotch-Irish. The Miller marries for looks and character. The result is a good-looking race.

The religious teaching of the Millers was along the tenets of the United Brethren Church. Among the names on the earliest roster of the church were Capt. Jacob's and John's. The congregation was not founded until long after Jacob, Sr.'s, death. Many of the earliest proponents became discouraged and left the field, but the Miller and Winter families carried on. In 1818 Christopher Winter and his wife Catherine sold two acres for 12½ cents to Daniel Rich, George Krider and Christian Hutman deacons and elder of the United German Congregation of Sion Church making a "Meeting-house lot" containing five acres. The church first built here was of logs; the others of different construction followed. The present building is a neat frame church painted white with a low steeple. In its spacious cemetery are buried John Miller and his family, the Deedses



a. Field on Castner land, part of original patent.



b. Grave on left is that of Capt. Jacob; the one on the right is that of Frederick, the two sons who made history.

and the founder and minister of the congregation, Christopher Winter. On his tombstone is inscribed a sermon in verse. The Winters have remained true to their fathers' faith. As late as 1832 a member of the Winter family, the Rev. Abraham Winter of the Z.E.U.B. was supplying the pulpit of the German Evangelical church in Washington, Pa. (Creigh, p. 187.)

The ancient Miller soil is not a common-place piece of farmland. Most of it lies on a peninsula between the Dutch Fork of the Buffalo and Miller's Run, three miles northeast of West Alexander, Pennsylvania. This is not the Miller's Run entering Chartiers Creek toward the north, but a small creek with most of its length on the Miller land. Picture the land as almost surrounded by hills one of which has a comb of rock like a hackle on the summit. This hill is on the Deeds property holdings of the descendants of Polly Miller Deeds and her husband Andrew. Unlike usual hill-country, these heights can be and are cultivated to the tops.

The present farmstead is the original patent, entered in or about 1774 by Jacob Miller, Sr. As the partition of land which occurred in 1788 divides the land as one piece, Wild Cat Forest, the 498 acres paid for by the heirs of Jacob, Sr., adjoins these three hundred acres of original soil. According to an assessor's map made in the 1870's the adjoining sections of the partition were still held in the Miller descent and included more than a thousand acres.

The land is reached by one of the sharpest descents of road in Pennsylvania. Once the descent is made the region seems lonely and isolated. For a long distance the highway winds along under a thick interlacing of hardwood tree tops overhead. Miller's Run hurries through the vale its bottom black with the surrounding soil. When presently the old home is reached, a long lane leads the visitor far back in a graceful curve before it ends beside the swift little waterway and between two heights. One is a precipitous bluff with heavy outcropping of snowwhite soapstone or talc. It is the left bank of the stream and its face is almost covered from view by the bottomland trees which grow along the bank at the foot of the bluff. Along the face of what might be called a cliff narrow paths have been worn in the soft talc which lead live stock down to water. Shallow depressions in the rock afford resting places for the farm animals.

On the other side the slope is easier and sweeps up to a line of trees on the top. On that gentle rise history was made.

A little way up the side of the hill is the farm center. There are the usual farm buildings, some of which are older and have been expanded over the years, the silo, the wagon sheds, the barns, the cribs, the work shop, the double garage, all the structures necessary for modern farming.

And there too is the house, behind a fence with roses, set against the green breast of the hill behind it. Built in an era when simplicity or a straight line was an offense to the architecture of the time, this house is a tribute to the good taste and the independent thinking of its builder. It is built in the form of an ell, broadside to the approach. Its front faces north. Painted white with a simple verandah, it is so well proportioned that it looks compact from either direction. Two stories with ample garret space, it has a sun room filling its rear angle.

William Miller, grandson of Jacob Miller, Sr., and son of Frederick, built in some time after the Civil War. He was rather proud of it and called it "the mansion house" in his will.

It is hard to believe that the house is ninety years old. It was evidently constructed of the deathless hardwood timber which formed a dense forest in the region. Cut and weathered and milled on the ground the lines of the old house, its flooring, siding, beams and rafters are as true as the day the teeth of the saw cut into the logs. Old as it is long as its acres have been cultivated there is no sign of deterioration or decay in the home of our fathers.

But even today the ploughs of the tractors turn up black flint arrow heads by the score; stone axes, smooth and deadly; other relics abandoned on that land when the Indians fled from the soil they would but could not retake.

As one faces the north front of the house, to the right and only a few dozen yards away is the historic spring still welling its great volume of cold clear water. Here is the spring house in the construction of which the ancient imperishable hardwood logs which shaped the fort are used. The ones in the ceiling are visible.

Then some distance up the hill and slightly to the left of the spring-house is a flat depression. Here until 1919 stood the blockhouse famous in Pennsylvania history. And still farther up the slope and to the right under venerable trees is the graveyard. Here are buried the original Millers, several of their children with their mates, Ann Hupp May and John Hupp her first husband victim of the raid, their daughter Margaret Titus and Margaret's children. Though it is Miller's graveyard and on the Miller soil, the number of depressions in the lot would indicate that it had been a community cemetery over many years. Most of the headstones have vanished. However, the Miller graves by a system of identification are being found and restored.

The view from the summit of this hill shows the extent of the land and its adjoining patent formerly known as "Wild Cat Forest." Ravines between the heights are densely forested. The crop is wheat with corn a close contender. The last word in scientific farming is observed. Contour plowing and strip cropping hold the soil. The first effect of the scene is its cleanliness. Weeds, brush, tangled fence rows are non-existent. It is a loved and cherished land.

To stand alone on that ancient soil and still everything but the heart-beat is to experience the ancient silence of that age long ago. No other human habitation is in sight. There is no sound of traffic; no sound of industries, nor bells; no dust nor smoke; no trespassing of today's rush and crush. There are only the sounds of the breathing of nature, the breeze, the birds and the little dwellers in the grass that accompany the tenure of an established race, travelling in the same steps etched on the soil almost two centuries ago.

It was the custom in building a blockhouse to erect small cabins within and against the stockade which were occupied in times of danger by families not otherwise protected when there was a threat by an enemy. Indeed some of these cabins were permanently tenanted.

On Easter morning of 1782, Dr. John Hupp's informant names the John Hupp family, the Edward Gaither family and the octogenarian Matthias Ault as being in the blockhouse with the Millers, after Indian raids had been forecast in the community. Refuge in the stout log building where ammunition, arms, food and water were stored meant safety assured. So strong were these primitive refuges that historians freely state that they were almost never taken by Indians who had no artillery.

According to the histories of the times, the region had been excited and persecuted by raids for years. Outlying settlers had retreated to forts, a whole string of which had been erected in what was called the Buffalo country along the watershed of a major stream by that name.

John Jacob Miller and his party of scouts which probably included his two brothers, John and Adam as they have not been located elsewhere during the raid, had been summoned to Rice's fort in the expectation of an attack on that stronghold.

It was still winter in the valley. Though the ground was still frozen the Indians had determined to launch their campaign early meaning to catch the settler unaware. But the region had been aroused by its spies and the blockhouses were manned.

On that Sunday morning, March 31, 1782, Jacob, Sr., missed a colt from his stable of horses. Believing that the young animal might have gone down to the spring for a drink, he and John Hupp set out to round up the stray. Legend says that Ann Hupp, wife of John, had dreamed the previous night that a copperhead snake had fastened itself on her husband's arm and that she had been unable to shake it off. Frightened by the dream she tried to persuade the two men not to make the search. But her fears were laughed off and the two men went out the great log gate and started down the path to the spring.

There is no statement in Dr. Hupp's account that the two men were even armed. If they were they had no chance to use their weapons.

Half way down the slope the two men were ambushed by Shawnee Indians who had come up in the night and concealed themselves in the woods about the blockhouse to wait for the dawn to attack.

"Miller, being an elderly man," says Dr. Hupp's account, was tomahawked on the spot. The much younger Hupp was fired upon and though mortally wounded ran some distance before falling dead. The bodies were scalped and the clothing taken.

The gunfire told the persons left in the blockhouse what had happened. When those two men left the fort those within were Mary Miller, her sons, Frederick aged eleven, Peter aged seven and Henry aged five, and probably her daughter Catherine over fourteen; Ann Hupp and her four children, named Margaret, Mary, John and Elizabeth, all infants, Mrs. Edgar Gaither and her children, number not given, and an octogenarian named Matthias Ault—three women, many children and one old man.

There was no hope of rescue. Those left behind had to preserve themselves or die.

Ann Hupp taught by bitter experience to hate Indians rose gallantly to the grim demand. It is told that she rallied the panic-stricken inmates, got them to load rifles as fast as she could fire them and then running from porthole to porthole, thrusting the barrels through and discharging them, she put up a defense so convincing that the Indians were halted in their first attack. The rest of the beleaguered women and children caught her spirit. The barrage that ensued forced the Shawnees to tree trunks for shelter.

But Ann Hupp knew that the Shawnees might not be long deceived. It was necessary to have help. The oldest lad in the blockhouse was Frederick Miller, aged eleven. While Dr. Hupp's account was acquired by his father who interviewed the inmates of the blockhouse, the story was not told by him alone. There are several minor differences in the narrative which emerged from other sources, probably from the Millers themselves. A matter of timing is involved in one version. This account states that the sound of gunfire reached Rice's fort and a party of rescuers started for the beleaguered blockhouse; that they arrived in the thick underbrush but could not pass the Indian lines. The women inside saw them and meaning to divert the attention of the raiders, Ann put Frederick over the stockade as if to run for help at Rice's. He had reached the bank of Miller's Run two hundred yards to the north when he was seen by the Shawnees. Immediately two of the armed savages took up the pursuit. Frederick turned back. He knew if he were captured he would be tortured into telling if there were any men in the blockhouse.

He outran his pursuers in a race than should have impressed the Indians who made much of speed, leaped for the top of the fence, made it when both the infuriated Indians fired on him. A bullet passed through the upper part of his arm and through the lower part as his arm was flexed, putting him out of service to the fort thereafter.

This version of the story continues, saying Frederick's spectacular race with two armed bucks in hot pursuit diverted the attention long enough for the outcry of the women in the fort to direct the rescuers and three scouts burst into the blockhouse while the Indians stood gaping at a diminutive white boy outstripping two determined warriors.

No story passed by word of mouth ever comes out unscathed. As Dr. Hupp's story was obtained while the news was hot, his version will carry the greatest weight. The slight difference lies in the time of the arrival of the scouts. The Hupp statement places the time as later in the afternoon, after Frederick's attempt to gain help had amounted only to the loss of a capable hand. It relates that it was the outcry of the women who knew of an unguarded spot in the siege line which the scouts found and dashed into the stronghold.

The arrival of aid which apparently the Indians had not seen, led the Shawnees to believe that a much larger force had arrived to strengthen the garrison. Apparently chagrined the Indian attack dwindled and finally ceased. At nightfall they disappeared into the darkness.

This story of the raid has come down to us by word of mouth and by the research of historians and by a forthright interview of the parties. In which case departure from the bare facts is nearly non-existent. However, there are a few unimportant incidents, true or not, which have been handed down through the generations. One is the rather natural criticism of a story by a Hupp reporter interviewing a Hupp heroine. Another incident is told that the baby in the fort was hidden in a bread trough. The trough was simply a hollow log, split, hollowed out and the two sections hinged. If the story is true it must have been a Hupp or a Gaither baby as the Miller children were too big for such concealment. Another story tells that Ann Hupp dressed Frederick in Indian garb before sending him out. This might have been the surest way to attract attention to him, and though extremely unlikely, it adds somewhat to the claim that he was put over the stockade to attract the attention of the Indians to him. Another turn to the story is that Adam was among the scouts, was captured and never heard of again. As Adam figures in historical records some ten or twelve years afterwards, this legend is manifestly incorrect.

The young men who came to the relief of the blockhouse were Phillip Hupp, Jacob Rowe and John Jacob Miller. Phillip Hupp was a brother to the slain John Hupp; Phillip Rowe was a brother to Ann Hupp; John Jacob Miller was the son of the slain Jacob Miller and had led the three to the rescue.

The number of Shawnees engaged in the raid is placed by the elder Mr. Hupp at seventy. Earle E. Forrest accepts this number in his article on Ann Hupp in "Notable Women in Pennsylvania," p. 75. Crumrine places the number at twenty, in his History of Washington Co., p. 112. Seventy or twenty, the number was unable to overcome the courage, cunning and resource within the beleaguered blockhouse. They were simply outwitted by women, children and one old man.

The next morning, April first, after relief had arrived the grief-stricken families emerged under guns, hacked a hole in the icebound earth, lined it with puncheon and laid John Hupp and Jacob Miller together in one grave. A hastily formed pursuing party led by Andrew Deeds, Polly Miller's husband took up the chase of the raiders but after the custom of an Indian raiding party, they had separated into small groups and the pursuit came to naught.

The widowed Ann Hupp was taken with her family of little children to the home of her brother-in-law, Phillip Hupp, with whom she lived until she married John May. She lies buried in the Miller graveyard where her burial place has been discovered and marked in 1954 along with the graves of the victims of the raid, Jacob Miller, Sr., and John Hupp.

Jacob Miller, Sr., did not leave a will. His eldest son Jacob was appointed administrator. After the death of his father, Jacob dropped John from his name and in this history hereafter he will be referred to, as he was in his community, as Captain Jacob Miller. He did not acquire his rank of captain until 1793.

Names familiar to this western generation were signed on Capt. Jacob's bond. They were Jacob Leffler and Christopher Winter. Dr. Andrew Moore made the inventory of the personal property which was entered at court, March 30, 1784. Dr. Moore was evidently the family physician as an item in the administrator's report relates to payment to Dr. Moore, "for my brother." The Court appointed Capt. Jacob and Christopher Miller, the family's uncle, as guardians for Frederick, Peter and Henry, all minors under fourteen years of age.

The partition, previously referred to in this history, left out the three younger sons and both daughters. While such a division of property seems unfair in this day, it was a generous distribution in a time when the eldest son usually got it all. Polly was married to the well-to-do Andrew Deeds, Catherine was unmarried and still at home. Frederick, Peter, and Henry could make out the best they could.

Apparently they did. Adding the acreage from the records of 1802 as an average year the five Miller boys paid taxes on one thousand two

hundred and five acres of land. Adam, for some reason not known officially had transferred his holdings to Frederick in 1791.

It must be concluded that Mary Miller, the widow continued to live in the blockhouse. It continued to be a home until William Miller built the present house after the Civil War. When Frederick became of age, he bought the land on which the fort stood and it is still in the hands of his descendants.

Mary died in 1809 aged seventy-three. Much of her history is quite unnecessarily shrouded in contradiction and obscurity. She reared a family of outstanding patriots, men of affairs, pioneers and soldiers, prototypes of the term "solid citizens." Her best memorial lies in the history of her long, long line of offspring "the tomorrow of society."

## Chapter II

### THE SECOND GENERATION

If Jacob Miller and his wife, Mary, had more than the eight children listed in the records of the Orphans Court, we have no data to that effect. Chronological order of the births might admit losses, but of the infant graves in the family cemetery none have been located or identified as burials of the first generation.

With two exceptions the lines of descent have not produced persistently large families, in the later generations. The descendants have been located by the families themselves, by official records or the many patriotic societies.

The first descendant is

Mary (Polly) Miller Deeds.

b. 1760, d. 1842.

m.

Andrew Deeds.

b. 1760, d. 1831.

Mary Miller Deeds was the eldest child of Jacob and Mary Miller. Very little is known of Polly Deeds. The well-bred girl of Teutonic parentage in that remote day distinguished herself by complete retirement. The name Deeds as well as the name Andrew is Scotch or Scotch-Irish. While he was not alone in America, it was he who made history and acquired financial stability. The Deedses who are buried in the cemetery of the United Brethren Churchyard are all his descendants or forbears. His extensive holdings which adjoined the Millers were intact until recently. He figures on intimate terms with his father-in-law's family and though his revolutionary record deals chiefly with subsistence for the army, he served in impromptu posses. There are numerous instances in contemporaneous history in which he led forces assembled to protect settlers who were attacked or to pursue the enemy in the region.

Their children were Adam, b. 1790, who married Mary Ann Hootman; Jacob, whose wife was named Ann: John, Isaac, Catherine and Mary.

Polly lived to be 82. She is buried beside Andrew in the Zion Evangelical United Brethren churchyard near West Alexander.

Captain John Jacob Miller

b. 1762, d. 1830.

m.

Anna Mary Leffler.

b. ...., d. 1848

The history of this noted scout runs familiarly along the line of the same type of men in our western country fifty years later. He devised the cunning, he inspired the confidence, he set the pace and fired the imagination of his contemporaries as did Daniel Boone in the middle of the eighteenth century and Kit Carson in the middle of the nineteenth. Born on a different social level, he arrayed himself against the savage allies of a mighty nation; he spoke a halting English, but he had the same spirit of patriotism which made his country his own to defend as had the Virginian and the Kentuckian whose ancestors preceded his to America by almost a century.

He was born probably in or near Hagerstown, the first son of his parents. He was about eleven or twelve years old when his father crossed the wild region to the northwest and settled in the Buffalo country, still called Maryland and still under the British flag.

The Miller family was preceded by probably fifty men a few with families, most of them adventurous backwoodsmen who were alone.

He had schooling either at home or at a pioneer log schoolhouse, as his military rank and his later responsibilities demanded a degree of education commensurate with his affairs. His daring spirit no doubt received its training in this wild country during his boyhood. His childhood did not last as long as modern childhood. By the time he was fourteen years old he would have been considered responsible and allowed his freedom. He learned Indians, their ways, their speech and the methods of their warfare. He taught himself or learned from earlier settlers the wilderness trails through the intricate hills. It seems that his knowledge of the foothills of the western slopes of the Appalachians was remarkable as local histories illustrate by numerous incidents.

By the time he was eighteen years old he was looked upon as an outstanding scout and Indian fighter. He gathered to him younger men who took instruction by being in his company. These companions were youth of the families who themselves had built forts in the region and dared the red man in his stronghold. The Rice family, the Lynks, the Fullenwiders, the Winter family, the Hupps, the Lefflers, all figure in the history of this remarkable frontiersman and acknowledged his leadership.

He first appears in the work of historians in 1781, when a tragic incident drove the iron into his soul. He was then nineteen years old.

In September of 1781, Frank Hupp, Jacob Fisher and Jacob, the youngest of the three, set out from Miller's blockhouse on espionage duty for the frontier. Horses had disappeared and the supposition was that Indians were lurking in the vicinity and had stolen them. The reconnaissance led them so far afield that darkness overtook them and they stopped for the night at the cabin of Johnathan Link (or Lynk) on Middle Wheeling Creek in what is now West Finley township, south of Donegal.

On their way to the spring the next morning, Hupp and Fisher were waylaid by Indians. Fisher died immediately but Hupp lived long enough to reach the cabin and warn Jacob and Link who were within. The Indians followed him and overpowered by numbers the two survivors. The prisoners were left in charge of a guard while the rest of the band attacked the cabin of Pressly Peak, capturing him and his guests, William Hawkins, his daughter Elizabeth and a man named Burnett. Mrs. Hawkins escaped with an infant by hiding in the leafy top of a fallen tree. The Gaither family in their cabin some distance away heard the firing and fled through the forest and hills to Miller's blockhouse in time.

Dr. John Hupp's account of the incident as retold in the history by Dr. Creigh says that Miss Hawkins was kindly treated by the Indians but Peak, Burnett, Hawkins, Miller and Link were seated bound on a log. Five warriors were appointed to tomahawk them. Three of the warriors had performed their work, killing Hawkins, Burnett and Peak, but when the other two Indians raised their tomahawks they were met by such defiance and threats that the Indians were for an instant disconcerted. At the same instant a songbird began his morning warble in the limbs overhead. Apparently there is a superstition among Indians about the singing of a bird at a certain time. The Indians lowered their hatchets seized Miller and Link and rushed away from the scene.

At nightfall, the Indians having been without sleep the previous night, bound the prisoners, each to two Indians and went to sleep. Jacob having conspicuously good teeth gnawed loose his deerskin thongs and escaped. He managed to reach the blockhouse but by the time a posse could be gathered to rush to the rescue of the other prisoners the Indians had taken alarm and fled. Link was taken in sight of his home and slain.

Miss Hawkins reconciled to the life among Indians, married a chief and though she visited her relatives in later years she preferred to remain with the red men.

The effect of this tragedy upon young Jacob was profound. His great-

est grief and humiliation were that he had been able to save himself but not in time to rescue the other captives, one of them a young girl. It made him a relentless enemy of the red man. He never ceased to war against the Indians as long as they were hostile to the western border of Pennsylvania. Some of their bitterest defeats were suffered at his hands.

Rice's fort two miles from Miller's blockhouse was regarded of strategic importance to be reduced first in the red man's campaign against the encroachment of civilization. It was repeatedly under siege until the British withdrew the Indian from the frontier.

Espionage informed Abraham Rice that an attack on the fort was expected near the end of March. Extra men were called in from surrounding sections. Jacob, naturally, and supposedly John and Adam Miller had been called in to help man the fort.

But the firing of the women and children at Miller's told the garrison at Rice's that the Indians had outmaneuvered the white men. The three who could be spared, Jacob, young Rowe and Philip Hupp hurried through the tangle to the beleagured blockhouse. Gaining entrance by a ruse, this same young scout who had outwitted them before began to mean "defeat" for the savages. Apparently the impression spread to the white man. From that time throughout that fearsome year, young Jacob was summoned to help.

Owned by Mrs. Quebbeman "Our Western Border in Pioneer Days" a huge old volume with its title page and much of its text missing mentions a ride of young Jacob to rescue a small settlement not far from Ft. Wheeling, under siege at the time. Whether he was at Ft. Wheeling or summoned from the home region is not clarified in the account. The territory covered by the lone man on horseback was wild, untrodden and in parts impassable. "Lt." Miller, as the unidentifiable writer calls him, arrived too late. The ghastly remnants that he found after massacres never left his memory. Dr. Hupp writes that once late in Jacob's life, when one of the horrors was recalled to him, he was reduced to tears.

Both Crumrine and Creigh relate the story of the last attempt by the Indians to take Rice's fort. On the morning of September 15, 1782 the alarming contents of a letter written by Col. Marshel to Gen. Irvine of an intended raid on Rice's reached Jacob at Catfish Camp, later Washington, the county seat. He was at the house of Dr. Moore probably at work on details settling his father's estate. Jacob knew that Rice was unaware. He mounted and made alone a spectacular ride of twenty miles reaching the fort only a half hour ahead of the Indians.

Most of the defending force of the blockhouse had gone to Hagerstown for supplies. Only five men were left to defend it until Jacob arrived. The savages appeared and the six defenders opened fire killing three Indians. The Indians returned the fire and at their second volley a bullet penetrated a porthole killing the man who stood beside it.

Meanwhile Abraham Rice, owner of the fort, on Jacob's warning had left for Lamb's fort four miles away to get help. On hearing the gunfire he turned back and was wounded by the attackers. He managed to elude them and in spite of his injury was able to reach Lamb's. Here he obtained the reenforcement of twelve men but nearing the site of the battle where one hundred savages were in action, ten of the men went back to Rice's. The three men left were discovered but the Indians found the tracks of those who had retreated and believing that a large force had arrived, they retired carrying away the dead and wounded warriors.

The Rev. Mr. Doddridge in his account of this defense says: "This place was defended by a Spartan band of men against one hundred warriors exasperated to madness by their failure at Ft. Wheeling. Their names shall be inscribed in the list of our heroes of our early times. They were Jacob Miller, George Leffler, Peter Fullenwider, Daniel Rice, George Felebaum and Jacob Leffler, Jr. George Felebaum was shot in the forehead through a porthole at the second fire and instantly expired so that in reality the defense of the place was made by only five men."

The British withdrew the Indians in the late fall of 1782. In 1783 the Revolution ended. The United States of America was a sovereign nation.

But not at peace. After the British withdrew the dissatisfied and

disorganized Indians continued to harrass the frontier. Though he had his younger brothers as his wards to bring up and the administration of his father's estate to finish as well as his own living to make, Captain Jacob's name appears methodically in the region's defense.

When the Washington Co. Militia was organized in 1784, Capt. Jacob was drawn in as Ensign of the Fourth Battalion. Lt.-Col. David Williamson, Major Leet. (Crumrine.) Dr. Hupp's reference to another frontier raid, less publicized mentions "one of our captains." Dr. Creigh's foot-note identifies the "captain" as Jacob Miller.

When the Whiskey Rebellion threw the western frontier into commotion bordering on open warfare, in 1793, Jacob was elected Captain of the Eighth Company, Second Battalion, First Washington Brigade, Pennsylvania Militia, according to Pennsylvania Archives, 6th series, IV, 323. As he continued to be called by that rank until his death, it is supposed that he maintained his affiliation with the militia long enough for the title to be taken for granted by the public.

In 1785 he married Anna Mary Leffler, sister to his brothers-in-arms, John and George Leffler and daughter of Jacob Leffler who came to the western country quite early. Leffler was a well-to-do Swiss and his family intermarried with the Millers more than once. Captain Jacob continued to live on the Dutch Fork where he and his wife reared a large family which is spreading over the nation to this day. His latest descendants start the ninth generation of his family.

His children were Jacob, born 1790, married Catherine Weaver, died 1866; Adam, born 1792, married twice. First Miss Hewitt who died shortly after marriage; second Miss May Hootman by whom he had all his children; Isaac who married Miss Catherine Kelley and moved to Ohio; Abraham and John, born 1808. The daughters were Catherine, born 1786, married Jacob Winter, died 1853; Mary, born 1795 and married Nicholas Clemens; Rebecca born 1796 and married Jacob Miller son of Christopher Miller; Ann, who married Christopher Horn.

The Peter Miller ascribed to Captain Jacob as a son is probably confused with Peter, Jr., son of Peter Miller, Sr. According to records there shows up a similarity in the birth and marriage data of the two sons which clouds the entry of Peter to the above list.

An item in the Washington Examiner, dated August 30, 1830 gives details of Captain Jacob's death. He had attended a delegate election on the previous Saturday. While returning to his home, he forded Dutch Fork, a considerable stream within two miles of his house. Some time later that day his body was discovered in the creek with only a part of his head covered by water. The coroner's office of the county was still too primitive in its inquests to learn how Captain Jacob died, whether by a fall of his horse or by a sudden attack of illness. As the prevalence of heart trouble has been a feature in the lives of the hard-working Millers it is not beyond reason to believe that the gallant scout, soldier, businessman and public-spirited citizen had gone the way of men who live with all their might.

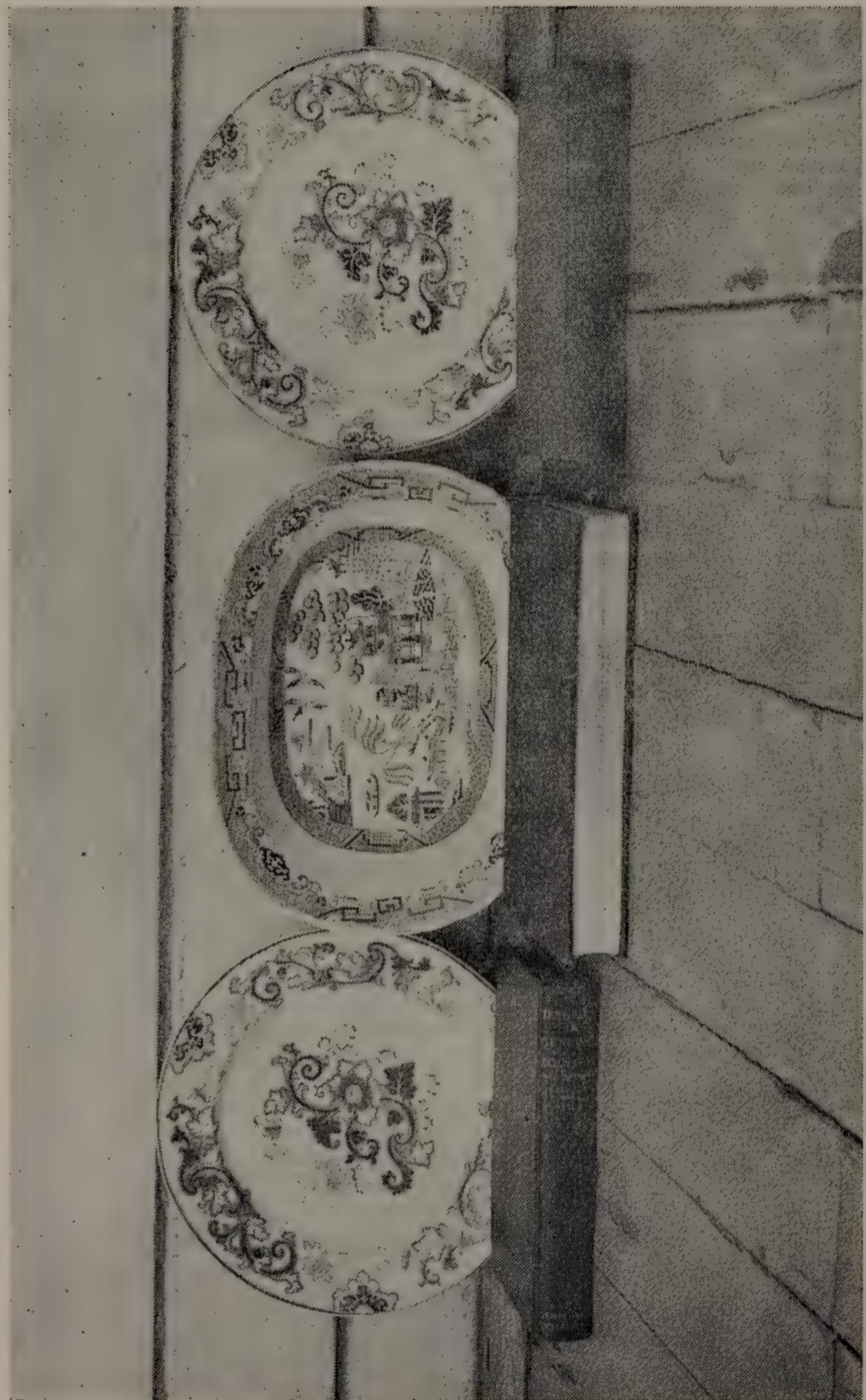
He lies buried in the ancient Miller graveyard with the simple epitaph:

"Here my body must remain  
Till Christ shall call me forth again."

The grave of his wife, Anna Mary, is not near his. Capt. Jacob is buried too close to Frederick for a grave to intervene, and the curve of the hill is too sharp for her to be buried on the Captain's other side. So beside the other brother who made history, he waits according to his belief the time when they will rise together.

John Miller.  
b. 1764, d. 1842.  
m.  
Margaret Miller.  
b. 1767, d. 1847.

John Miller was the second son of Jacob, Sr., and his wife Mary. John seems to have been of the quiet sort. A first glance at his name as witness on several documents showed that he signed his name with a "X." As no Miller has been illiterate a second look was natural. Then it was seen



Photo, courtesy Observer Publishing Co., Washington, Pennsylvania  
Picture of plates and platter owned by Mrs. Mary Hunter, Claysville, Pa., which were in the blockhouse  
at the time of the raid, March 31, 1782. Mrs. Hunter is a direct descendant of Capt. Jacob Miller, pioneer  
scout and Army Officer of the time.

that all those documents had been signed on the same day, May 31, 1788. Other papers signed by him at other dates have his signature. On that May day of much legal signing John may have had sore thumb. He was nineteen years old in 1783 when his name appears as a private in Capt. Samuel Brady's company that year. When Col. Crawford assembled his forces for that ghastly campaign against the Sandusky Plains, among the men mobilized was John Miller.

Joseph Miller, identifying a young soldier of 1812 says: "He is John Miller, the son of the John Miller who built the old Hallam Mill and the hewed log meeting-houses." (Crumine, p. 308.) This was the Ten Mile region which section figures frequently in the history of the Millers in later years. Dr. Ceigh states that John Miller built the section of the National Road which runs through Donegal township.

He was one of the beneficiaries of the Court's order to partition Wild Cat Forest. He sold his brother Henry one hundred and fifty-nine acres of that two hundred and sixty-six acre spread and then bought Francis Miller's "Snakes Den," amounting to over three hundred acres. Inspection of other land ownerships reveals John's holdings cited as boundary lines in a considerable portion of southern Donegal. Tax lists until the end of that research in Washington County records show him to be the largest land owner and probably the wealthiest of the Miller sons.

He married Margaret Miller daughter of Christopher Miller. Their children were William, Christopher, John, George, Daniel and the daughters Nancy and Margaret. The last three died in infancy. His will specifies that the land is not to be divided until "John is of age." There is only one descendant of this son of Jacob, Sr., to be found, a grandson. The will was probated in Washington Co. where John, Sr., probably continued to live. But most of his holdings extended outside the county where future records may have been filed.

John and Margaret are buried in the churchyard of the United Brethren Church with their three infants.

Adam Miller.  
b. 1766, d. ....  
m. ?

Adam was the third son of Jacob Miller and his wife Mary. He has been a man of mystery for one hundred and sixty years. He has been traced by record until 1794 when he vanishes without trace. Through this more than a century and a half many legends have grown up about him. All these end with his death by Indians.

Research shows him receiving his share of the cash settlement of his father's estate, August 1, 1786, in the Orphans' Court along with other members of his family. He was present when the land was divided in 1788. The Supreme Executive Council sitting in Philadelphia paid him for his services as a spy Dec. 10, 1789. Again the signature of A. Miller on the Oath of Allegiance required by President Washington at the end of the Whiskey rebellion in 1794 is probably Adam's as there was no other A. Miller, Adam or otherwise, at that date old enough to have made such an oath. No tax record shows Adam taxed for a still though two of his brothers paid for stills for private use. Law abiding citizens were supposed to sign the oath but many refused believing it would intimate that they had been involved in the rebellion. Since two of his brothers were enrolled in the militia at the time of the turmoil it is hardly likely that Adam would have been aggressively active in a rebellion. His name does not appear among those who were leaders of the revolt.

As his signature almost certainly is on the Oath of Allegiance, Adam was in Washington County three years after Frederick became the owner of the land which had been partitioned to Adam. There is no will found by Adam; nor has his grave been identified. No trace of him has been found in the censuses beginning with 1800.

The Miller descendants named their children after him for several generations. He was not in the blockhouse at the time of the raid nor was he among those who ran the blockade, though he was sixteen years old at the time. His name does not appear on the military records of the time. Search of records of prosecutions does not reveal his name.

There are three possible explanations of the abrupt disappearance of Adam. One may be, that as a spy, he continued his service with the military during the troubled and disorderly times immediately following the Revolution. Indeed he might have met his end at the hands of Indians who had reason to end his career; and again he might have emigrated as many of the younger Millers became interested in the West. There is still another surmise which carries weight. Miss Jane Miller in her letter of family history states that Henry Miller senior emigrated to the Northwest Territory in company with his brother William, who became interested in Ohio, stopped off and bought land there. There was no William among the sons of Jacob Miller, Sr. There was a William of the same generation who was Christopher Miller's son, but he was still a resident of Washington Co. long after Adam disappears from the scene.

Until indisputable facts are discovered about Adam in the future this history of him must end with his loyalty Oath in 1794.

**Catherine Miller.**  
b. (c.) 1767, d. .....

Here we reach a blank wall. Catherine was enumerated as one of the daughters of Jacob, Sr., at the time of his death. She was above fourteen years of age and was not placed under guardianship. She was allotted the seven pounds, nineteen shillings and ten pence at the division of the estate's cash in 1786. Marriage licenses were not required that early in Pennsylvania. A spinster in those days was simply a non-entity. No history of the times mentions the second daughter of Jacob, Sr. She was presumably in the blockhouse at the time of the raid. The chances are that she spent her youth helping her mother care for her household of three orphan sons until too late to attract a husband. There is a legend that she accompanied her brother Henry to Indiana with his family. A search of old cemeteries of southern Indiana has revealed a grave which might be hers but until definitely identified, the search goes on in the old burying grounds of western Pennsylvania.

**Frederick Miller.**  
b. 1771, d. 1814.  
m.  
**Elizabeth Miller.**  
b. 1785, d. 1838.

Frederick was the fourth son of this pioneer couple on the Dutch Fork. If Jacob Miller, Sr., came from Hagerstown in 1774, Frederick was born in or near the place named. He was the oldest of the three young brothers placed under the guardianship of Capt. Jacob.

The heroic part played by Frederick as an eleven-year-old boy in an attempt to bring help or to interest the Indians while a rescuing party could break into the blockhouse was strongly played up at the time and has figured in practically all the histories of the day. The picture of the small boy with his blond hair flying in the March wind of the Highlands, his moccasined feet leaving no print on the frozen ground, the forest around him peopled with staring thunderstruck Indians in war paint, his flying small shape pursued by a pair of enraged and panting warriors with guns and the final act of the wounded boy tumbling over the stockade while a relief party rushed inside will ever be a heart-stirring picture for the hundreds of kin who came after him.

He was the second of his brothers to marry one of Christopher Miller's daughters. She was Elizabeth, child of Christopher's second wife. He is presumed to have continued to live in the blockhouse with his widowed mother.

It seems appropriate for Frederick to have bought the old home and continued its ownership in his line. Four sons were born to him and his wife. They were Adam, born 1790, who married Sarah—; Susannah; Frederick, born 1802, died 1804; Samuel; Mary; William, born 1809, married Catherine Clemens, born 1824, d. 1880; Elizabeth, b. 1806, married James Guy, died 1889; and Margaret.

Frederick was only forty-three when he died. He is buried almost on the brink of the hill on which the graveyard lies, with his wife Elizabeth

beside him. His tombstone is in fairly good state of preservation, as is hers.

After Frederick's death, his son William took over the section of land on which the blockhouse stood. Late in his life he married his uncle Jacob's granddaughter Catherine Clemens. They were parents of three sons, Lehman and Luther who died in infancy, Clinton L. and two daughters, Armenia Letitia who married Joseph Miller of an unrelated family and Florence Virginia who married James Castner. William Miller was a man of considerable pride. He left his property to his son Clinton, though it eventually passed into the hands of Florence's children. He is buried not in the family graveyard but on the summit of the hill, the only grave up there and his monument is a high shaft of marble, surrounded by a fence.

The present owners of the land are the children of Florence Miller Castner. They are Raymond, Bertha, Catherine and Harry. The first three are unmarried. Harry is married to Lena Gashel. The other members of the family are Herman, born 1881 who married May Irwin. Nellie born 1886 who married Josiah Heckman; Mary born 1896 who married Bryan Anderson. A fourth son, Leroy, died in infancy.

These descendants, contemporary with the present generation of cousins, are custodians of the relics of one hundred and eighty years of Miller tenancy. Under their intelligent hands the ancient soil lives vibrant with the same energy and productiveness that made it attractive even as tangled bottomland in the wilderness to the big blond Swiss who was the progenitor of us all.

Peter Miller.  
b. 1775, d. 1842.  
m.  
Catherine Leffler.  
b. 1782, d. 1868.

If Peter seemed better educated than the rest of his family it may have been that he was better read, that he profitted by example and absorbed more of the improving times. He seems to have had considerable interest in territory outside his own township, to have broken away from the conservative attitude of his brothers. He made an odd agreement with Lawrence Stull (spelled Stults in the record) of the Ten Mile Country that he would sell by August of 1798 for two hundred and sixty pounds, one hundred and three acres when Stull was able to make his last payment. The Stull family already had holdings in Donegal township. It would seem that Stull did not carry out the agreement, as in 1799 Peter sold fifty of that acreage to Christian Deeds and the rest of the one hundred and three to William Shellar.

Lecky's History of the Ten Mile Pioneer Families states that Peter Miller married Susannah Bottomfield. In Lecky's history the record of this couple is cut off without further data. This Peter Miller could not have been a member of this Miller family, or Mr. Lecky just assigned the wrong groom to the lady.

Peter Miller married Catherine Leffler of Donegal township. L. R. Smith in his "Rice Colony" says that Catherine was only fifteen years old at the time. Her name appears with Peter's on the transfer of property in 1799. She would have been seventeen that year. No children were born to them until 1803 when two sons, one John Jacob, one Peter, were born, one at the beginning of the year, the other at the end. It is this Peter, Jr., which this historian believes is erroneously assigned to Captain Jacob Miller's list of sons. Peter, Jr., son of Peter, Sr., was born in 1803 and married Lydia—. The son assigned to Jacob called Peter was born in 1803 and married Lydia—. While Peter, Jr., son of Peter, Sr., lived and died in Harrison Co. Indiana and is buried in Old Goshen cemetery there, no other data obtainable relates any further history of the son of the same name assigned to Jacob.

Catherine Leffler Miller was daughter of Jacob Leffler and sister to Captain Jacob Miller's wife, Anna Mary.

Examination of the tax lists of Washington shows that Peter paid taxes there until 1812. After the last payment is written in ink "gone

away." Inspection of old tax listings shows many who continue to pay taxes in Pennsylvania after leaving the State. As this was a Scotch-Irish and Tuetonic community, peoples who have been noted for caution it is believable that they might have held their possessions in the Keystone State until they were sure they could make a go of it on the new frontier.

Peter and Catherine went first to Kentucky. By 1812 they had several of their large family of children. How long they remained in Kentucky is not known. But they were in Indiana by 1812 as they took up land in Webster and Boone townships in Harrison County. This section of the country had been occupied by what Richard Lyle Power calls the Scuthern Uplander, forty years earlier than 1812. These were people who were trying to escape slavery, the writer states. As Henry Miller, Jr., a son of Henry Miller, Sr., bought a large tract of land in the same region and was known to be strongly anti-slavery in sentiment, it would seem natural for both of them to have sought regions favorable to their own principles.

It seems advisable at this place more than a hundred years later to enter proof against a feeling that Peter might have belonged to the Knights of the Golden Circle. On the face of it, the intimation is shown to be groundless. The Golden Circle was not organized until 1861, nineteen years after Peter's death.

The confusion arose, doubtless once more on the similarity of names. There were other Miller families, not kin, not from Pennsylvania, and not of the same nationality who lived in approximately the same neighborhood and who were supporters of the Confederacy.

Crumrine in his history publishes the names of the slaveholders in Washington Co. over a period of years. Abolition of a progressive form had been introduced in the State and by the end of the first third of the nineteenth century there were no slaves in Pennsylvania. The five Miller sons owned a great tract. To handle it, required help. But no Miller of this family is named in Crumine's list of slaveholders.

Peter and Catherine Miller had seven sons and two daughters. John Jacob born 1803, married Sarah— died 1840; Peter, Jr., born 1803, m. Lydia—; died 1832; David; Daniel; Isaac; John; William and Elizabeth who married—Bence and Margaret who married—Harbaugh. Lydia named in Peter, Sr.'s., will is the widow of Peter, Jr.

Apparently the family vigor received a set-back in the case of Peter's family. His two eldest sons died, one in his young manhood leaving an infant son; the other in his prime. Peter died in 1842. A wide spread search of the region and all locations where a name similar to those of his descendants was found has revealed no trace of survivors. Peter, his wife and two eldest sons are buried in Old Goshen graveyard near Laconia, Indiana. Their graves were restored in 1954.

Henry Miller, Sr.  
b. 1777, d. 1860.

m.

Catherine Agnes Thompson.  
b. 1786, d. 1834.

Henry Miller, Sr., was the sixth son and last child of Jacob Miller, Sr., and his wife Mary. He was born in Westmoreland County, Maryland, which was the proper name of that region at that date. Henry's tombstone in the graveyard at Pfrimmer's Chapel states forthright that he was born in that region. The tombstone of his wife, Catherine Agnes Thompson states that she is a "native" of Maryland. It does not state that she was born in Maryland, omitting the use of the word "born."

It is generally believed by her descendants that she was born in Donegal, Ireland. She was forty-eight years old at the time of her death, in January of 1834. This date would put her birth in 1786. According to Miss Jane Miller's genealogy. Agnes married Henry Feb. 9, 1801, when she could have been not yet fifteen. She was supposed to have run away from her home, stowing away on a British merchantman, bound for America, which had laid to in Donegal harbor. These two events, a marriage and a stowaway at a tender age ascribe a precocity to the ancestress of the Indiana line surprising even for that time. While Henry's monument claims Maryland as his birthplace, it was, just that, in 1777. But if

Henry married Agnes as an indentured girl immediately after she arrived in America, which he seemed to have done by the legend, he would hardly have claimed her residence or her birthplace as Maryland.

Against these singular contradictions my father's genealogy written many years ago, lines up. He was in the best position of his family to have the facts of his grandmother's history. He was twelve years old before Henry, Sr., died and was much in his grandfather's company. He was the elder son of his father, Henry, Jr. My father writes that Agnes was the daughter of an Irish woman named Hayden; that Nancy Hayden came to the United States as a maiden and was indentured to a Dutch farmer "probably on Long Island" along with an Englishman named Thompson; that after they had paid their passage, they married and came to the western frontier. We have no date of their arrival to tell us whether they came to Pennsylvania while it was still Maryland or after it became Pennsylvania.

The following is the legend. A Scotch-Irish girl with beauty, hardihood and some education was put up for redemption for stowing away on a British ship and stealing her passage to the United States. Whatever the cause of the trouble between daughter and father, the story claims that the father whipped her. Smarting under the humiliation, she fled her home, stowed away on the ship and was discovered four days out. The captain put her to waiting table. Another version says there was typhus aboard and she was impressed to help the ship's surgeon. Up to this point the story of the stowaway might well apply to the mother of Agnes.

From this stage legend and its contradictions differ so widely that no positive declaration can be made on the facts of either version. For instance, according to Miss Jane Miller's history, Henry married Catherine Agnes Thompson February 9, 1801, while the tax lists of 1802 not only listed Henry as a single man but taxed him at that rate. The single rating was not in force in 1803.

Henry was only five years old when his father was slain by the Indians. Henry, too, was under the guardianship of his oldest brother, Capt. Jacob and his uncle Christopher Miller. As he lived to be well-known by his grandchildren, the children of Peter Miller, his son with whom he latterly made his home and by the children of his first son, Henry Miller, Jr., much data about him is first-hand.

While photography in the elementary form of the daguerreotype was known and considerably patronized there is no picture of Henry Miller, Sr., known to exist. His grandchildren who were very fond of him described him as a big blonde man when he was nearly eighty years old. That physical type is identifiable among his descendants to the present day. None of them mentions his dress as typical of the backwoods. As Agnes was a weaver he probably wore a rough brown linen in the summer and homespun for the winter or for special occasions. My mother mentioned my father's dress as a boy and as a young man as similar. The grandchildren stated that Henry Miller, Sr., spoke very broken English which bears out the legend that Jacob Miller, Sr., knew very little or no English.

It is tradition and must be accepted as such that he went to sea at an early age and remained a seaman until his majority. As his oldest son, Henry, Jr., afterwards went hundreds of miles from a remote inland frontier to follow the sea, this fact bears a sort of witness to this legend.

In 1798 when he was twenty-one years old he bought one hundred and fifty-nine acres of land from his brother John and three and one-half acres from Capt. Jacob.

In the Indiana Historical Society's publication Vol. 2, pages 488 to 491, 1886, Jacob Piatt Dunn's "Slavery Petitions and Papers" copies a memorial from Randolph and St. Clair counties sent to Congress in 1805. Appearing among the 350 names on that petition is the name of Henry Miller. Harrison county had not been erected from Knox county at that date. While Knox county was said to be opposed to the petition there are many names on the petition familiar to Harrison county to this day. Both parties, for and against the petition have been accused of consid-

erable chicanery. It is not impossible that signatures in favor of the petition were taken from any one willing to sign.

The territory was in a state of turmoil, as recorded by Buley (*The Old Northwest*, Vol. II, 373-383). It was even less than sparsely settled. Indians were a constant threat. Crime was rampant, as the law was seated at Vincennes one hundred dreadful miles away. Land pirates scoured the country. Freed and runaway negroes crossing the Ohio river to free soil led criminals to follow them to the region where the black man could be had for the taking and resold across the river. Murder, robbery and arson were common.

The settler wanted the region returned to first class and the sixth clause of the Ordinance of 1787 forbidding slavery to be repealed. It desired a government seat which would be accessible to its settlers without loss of life or limb. At that time Corydon was only a huddle of log huts but it could be reached readily from all corners of Knox county on horseback, any season of the year in one day's time. The motive for asking it to be made a slave-holding area was to render the land inhospitable to runaway negroes or freedmen with their usual comet-tail of land-pirates. There were many slaveholders in Indiana then, who disregarded the anti-slavery clause of the law and there were at least 150 slaves mostly in towns. There were no great plantations. None was desired. The intention of the pioneers who came to Indiana was to have family farms. They did not want great spreads of land fenced off to rich men, with armies of slaves. They simply wanted to erect a fence around themselves and to lay out dry roads, free of criminals for the peace and progress of their families.

As the Millers were known to be strongly anti-slavery in later years, the reasons here cited could have been the only ones which would induce a member of the family to sign.

Examination of the signatures on the petition shows the progress of the solicitors across Illinois, past Vincennes and on eastward to the edge of Clark county. The first were French, then gradually the English and American as the petitioner moved toward Ohio.

There was no Henry Miller as a citizen of that wild region at that time according to the crude and incomplete census of the new century. (National Archives.) But a Henry Miller's name is positively on that paper along with several other names similar to present-day residents of Harrison Co. Henry's people had been pioneers in a new wild frontier of Pennsylvania. Henry had been schooled in pioneering. It is quite foreign to his known characteristics for him to have made a hit and miss journey with his family into unknown territory and squatted down on any free land he might happen upon. He had cash, he had a life-time of experience living on a frontier; he picked land that he had been familiar with in his old home and he would want as many obstacles cleared out of his way before he brought Agnes, three little girls and two little boys, one an infant into a wild and dangerous land. It is the belief of those close to Henry's history that he came on a journey of reconnaissance as hundreds of men did, alone or with others, picked his soil, signed that petition to bar peril from his adopted home and then went back to Pennsylvania to get his family.

In 1806 when a second petition on the same subject was circulated, Henry's name was not on it. He had probably gone back to Pennsylvania. All of this surmise is reasonable but a surmise it is.

The census of 1810 records Henry's presence in that State. He had one son and three daughters at the time. Examination of tax lists show that he paid his last taxes in the Keystone State in 1813, the spring assessment. My father's genealogy states that he left Wheeling by flatboat with his little family in the early spring of 1813.

No record has been found that Henry sold his land in Pennsylvania at any time. There was no record of foreclosure and his taxes were never delinquent. As he bought his property of his brothers, Capt. Jacob and John, and as it was a part of the great tract which they owned, he may have just taken the fence down and turned his acres back into theirs for a price.

Henry's oldest child, Henry, Jr., was born in Pennsylvania in 1803. His daughters Mary, Nancy and Jane were born there in 1805, 1807, 1810, and his son Peter, in 1812. The rest of his children all are Hoosiers.

He built the flatboat himself, which took him and his family to Cincinnati. There was fine old Pennsylvania furniture in that craft. He brought live stock, wagons, implements and supplies.

It would have been prudent for Henry to have moved in early spring to arrive at his new territory in time to clear a patch for potatoes, cabbage, beans and corn. The break up of the ice on the Ohio had probably passed and the spring rise from rivers bringing flood conditions down from their rise in the northern regions not yet on. When Henry landed his family and belongings at Cincinnati he had yet one hundred and twenty miles of untrdden wilderness to cover. What live stock could not be loaded on wagons had to be herded. He had to ford streams, check his road lest he stray, keep his family and his belongings under cover against the weather, have an alert eye for land pirates, wild beasts and Indians; provide food, treat injuries and illnesses and the spirits of his family to keep up. He might have made his trek in company with other movers. Here is based the legend that he came west with his brother "William"; that "William" became interested in Ohio on the way, stopped and bought land there. As there is no William in this generation of the Millers, who did come with Henry? And could this "William" have been another name for Adam?

The chances are that there were trappers, homeseekers afoot who would be glad to journey in the company of other men and that Henry's family did not make their trek alone. So with his courage, resourcefulness and life-long experience he met all the demands and arrived safely on the soil of the Territory of Indiana.

The acreage he selected is strikingly like that of "Wild Cat Forest." It mounts hillsides, it swoops into bottomland. The famous Indiana Knobs sweep along its southern horizon very much like the Allegheny hills in western Pennsylvania. He would feel at home in such a region. The farm of our first ancestor in Indiana lies in Franklin township Harrison County Indiana, about six miles east of Corydon. It is the home of Mr. and Mrs. Adam Quebbeman who have put it in prime condition for the type of farming to which it is devoted. Mrs. Quebbeman is a direct descendant of Henry Miller and inherited the land through her mother, daughter of Henry's second son Peter, who obtained it through inheritance and purchase. The land has been in the hands of the Miller blood for more than one hundred and forty-two years. The Indiana Historical Society has presented Mrs. Quebbeman with a certificate confirming her membership in the Centennial group who have occupied ancestral land for one hundred years or over.

Considering the condition on the frontier and the character of the times, Henry's choice of land was wise. He chose land too high for malaria which at that time was the scourge of the wilderness. He chose land from which the Indian had retired for a hundred miles and in which the Indian was no longer interested. He chose land not afflicted with wild growth so greatly nor plagued with flood as were the lowlands; land on which he had stone for his chimney and his foundation; timber of a size best suited to handling; land he was used to farming; land where he had found water. It was a shrewd and sensible choice for the early 1800s in Indiana.

His family probably slept in the wagons and cooked by a campfire while he built his house.

The Millers were builders. Henry knew the value of a staunch house on the frontier. While Harrison county was seldom troubled by Indians, there were other dangers and Henry meant that his home should provide for his family and his neighbors the same security that the blockhouse had done on an earlier frontier.

The house was built of peeled, squared yellow poplar logs. It is said that Henry peeled them himself, each chip as neat and square as the other. He combed the country and finally found a mason, a German skilled and powerful enough to handle the great stones in the chimney

*Indiana Historical Society*

**CENTENNIAL FARM CERTIFICATE OF OWNERSHIP**

OF A

*Centennial Farm Family*

AWARDED TO

**Mr. & Mrs. Adam Quebbeman**

whose farm in the County of **Harrison**  
the Township of **Franklin**  
and

has remained in  
possession of the family for more than one hundred years.

Given at Indianapolis on January, 1948

ATTEST: *Howard H. Pendleton*

Certificate of Centennial Farm.

and foundation. These stones lie today where he put them. The foundation of the house was limestone picked from the hillsides and the stream beds of the region. It had a big room which was a family room and a kitchen at first; a back porch the full width of the house, many-paned windows glazed with glass brought from Pennsylvania, two downstairs bedrooms and a stairway, rare for the time on the frontier. The loft was high enough for furniture. There were two cherry cord bedsteads, a trundle-bed and two bureaus. Downstairs there were a six-legged dining-room table, windsor chairs, a spinning-wheel, a mantle clock, a carder, blue and white dishes, a Dutch-cven and the loom. For this latter useful machine Henry built a loom house for Agnes, the weaver.

He built a barn, a smoke-house and a workshop. He dug his well and lined it with stone. It is still in use to this day though another well was sunk under the back porch. He built a cell under his house for his cash and his valuables. It was for years the biggest house in the community. Circuit riders held services in it and new-come settlers found hospitality there. The house stood for one hundred and five years and, still hale and sound, was good for another century when on March 23, 1917 one of the most vicious tornadoes in the history of the State scattered its noble bones over the countryside.

The old furniture from the Pennsylvania frontier, and all the new; family records, Bibles, priceless keepsakes went along with the whirl. Papers, letters belonging to the family were found in adjoining counties. Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Quebbeman, dedicated custodian of the family's relics picked up her personal belongings from neighboring fields. She had sections of the logs of the stout old house sawed and preserved them. They show clear and bright the deep yellow color and fine graining of the trees of the wilderness which the mighty hands of Henry Miller,, Sr., hewed and felled for his home.

Corn and tobacco were the first products of his farm. He raised hogs and after the wolves were cleared from the region he had sheep. He prospered and continued to buy land until 1837.

Certain facts would indicate that Henry lived on his land seven years before he bought it of the government. A sheepskin land warrant issued at Jeffersonville by the surveyor general and signed by Martin Van Buren dated August 23, 1834 and in possession of Mrs. Quebbeman deeded a second tract of forty acres to Henry which he had paid for on that date. Records among old deeds at Corydon show that he paid for the first parcel in 1826 and for a third parcel of eighty acres in 1837, all adjoining lands and all bought of the government. The Pennsylvania census of 1820 does not bear his name. He ceased to pay taxes in 1813 in that State. There is no record that he lived anywhere else in Indiana than on the land where he ended his days. It is conceivable, being of Pennsylvania pioneer stock that he knew he could settle on frontier land and hold it by settler's rights as long as no one else bought it from the government or showed a prior claim. He knew that buying land from landsharks who went early to any new frontier and who made a business of circumventing the law would be unwise. Speculators bought large tracts of land from the government and then resold it to settlers under unsafe terms which encouraged the land grabber of later dates. As soon as the government reduced the price of land as well as the amount of land to be bought at each sale, which he knew by experience would be done and which was done in 1820, he immediately bought his land, paid for it in the five years allowed and received his deed for it in 1826. That would make him a buyer in 1821, one year after the new rules went into effect.

However in order to live up to the intention of this history to be as nearly correct as possible it would seem safe to say that Henry Miller was a permanent resident of Indiana sometime between 1812 and 1813 when his taxes were last paid in Pennsylvania.

Henry's children had schooling. Agnes as has been said was Scotch-Irish which means she was not Irish but Scotch. The Scots of any class over the centuries have insisted that their children be taught so that they might read the Scriptures for themselves. While many a grand dame of that early day signed her name with an "X" Agnes Miller could read,

which meant she could write and spell. Whether the Miller children received their early training at home or in some log school house built by Henry and his neighbors, the children of Henry had the best schooling which the backwoods could give them. Corydon had an early school in or about 1811. It is presumable that the children took advantage of this to continue their education.

The older members of this present generation knew the younger daughters of Henry and Agnes Miller. They had a delicate refinement characteristic of their era. Some of their husbands rose to distinction. These Miller women of a hundred years ago kept pace with their husbands' ascent. Somewhere in their background they had example or training, for their mien was genuine. There was a sapience too about certain of these ancestresses of long ago which is remembered as well, with their demure manner. Much as has been written about the crude pioneer, much more could be written about the pioneer with graces.

In 1825 death struck among Henry's own family. Mary, born in 1805 died suddenly while pressing her wedding dress, so the legend goes. The doctors of that time knew little of medicine or diseases. It is told of the Miller daughters that they were beautiful, that they were in demand in choirs, at weddings, parties and funerals; that they were proud of their looks; that they were able, though in the backwoods, to follow the fashions. But wrong diet, primitive medication, false values of light, air and sanitation and most harmful of all the day and night wearing of the iron ribbed corset contributed to the early death of women of all classes one hundred years ago.

Mary was the first to lie in that long row in the burying ground of the United Brethren Church near Corydon.

Cholera struck along the Ohio in 1832 and 1833 as it did throughout the known west. The Millers escaped. High on the hills they had little or no malaria. There were no infant deaths. But in January of 1834 Agnes went visiting. She walked as she had always done by a path through a forest. Its soil had invited a settler. He girdled the trees and left them to die. Afterwards he would fell and burn them and plow the rich soil they had made.

That was a grim January, that one. Old timers' children recall stories about it that in this day and age of erratic temperatures seem stern. Wind for weeks, ice, snow hip-deep and packs of hungry wolves raiding the barnyards were not uncommon.

So when they found Agnes at sundown, they lifted away a heavy limb. The next day, January 14, 1834, they laid Agnes, aged forty-eight beside her daughter Mary in the graveyard of the United Brethren church.

Peter, Henry's second son, remodelled the house expecting to marry his fiancee, Miss Elizabeth Redd the next year. It had to be spacious enough for the future they had planned. So he doubled the size of the house and added a kitchen, overlaid the squared logs with a coat of white weatherboarding and made it once more the largest rural house in the community.

Bereft of his wife, Henry continued to govern his home and his family. One by one they married and departed for their own homes. Elizabeth married and died at the birth of her small son. Peter reared him to manhood. In later years he went to California to live.

Henry, Jr., went to sea when he was about seventeen years old and did not return for twenty years. He is not listed as a member of Henry's household in the census of 1820. Peter became his father's associate and to him the old home finally passed.

Henry's years accumulated. His grandchildren and his greatgrandchildren grew up about him like saplings about an oak. His progeny became restless as he had become. The new nation was expanding like dawn advancing over the land. Three savage wars starred his life. There is no record that he engaged in the only one he might have joined, that of 1812. But his section of Pennsylvania played no brilliant part in that war to liberate Texas, and while the younger Millers were recorded, such as John's son John, the family generally as to age were below or above the years specified for fighting-men.

Several of his children felt the urge that he had felt. They followed the frontier until only a great western ocean stopped them.

Henry liked the little bedroom on the porch. After he was eighty years old he spent much of his time there, reading his Bible and the early newspapers and listening with interest to stories of the growth and changes of his time which the younger generation related to him. One day it was thought he had died. He lay quiet and composed on the big bed in his snug little room. There were tears and confusion. The cool ones began the solemn preparations to return him to the soil of his adopted State. But he roused and spoke. He said he would die in three weeks; that he had been away in a vision and that what he had seen did not seem right. He would come back and start over.

In three weeks he found the right trail and went away to his appointed place, December 26, 1860.

He is buried in the yard of the United Brethren church among those of his clan who went before and came after him.

His monument is a tall slab of marble, the simplest and most commanding of the line. Half way down its surface is inscribed:

"Blessed are the pure in heart  
For they shall see God."

The children of Henry Miller, Sr., and his wife Agnes are, Henry, Jr., born 1803; married Ann Delilah Winter, died 1871; Mary, born 1805; died unmarried, 1825; Nancy, 1808, married William Roberts, believed to have moved to Texas; Jane, born 1810, married Benjamin Aydelotte; Peter, born 1812, married Elizabeth Redd, died 1892; Ruth, born 1814, married ..... Stevenson; Elizabeth, born 1817, married Ben Mauldon, died early in her married life, buried at Pfrimmer's Chapel; Katherine born in 1820, married George Wolfe; Harriette, born 1823, married Johnathan Hutchings, died 1891; Mary Henrietta, born 1828, married James Bean, died 1903.

There is no doubt in the minds of those interested in the life of Henry Miller, Sr., that he was a man of superior quality. There is nothing commonplace about his relics. He had money, he made money; he reared a large family that maintained its better standard on a rugged frontier. His descendants took the Indiana soil and held it in the face of the same obstacles and shortcomings as did the originator of the family on the Pennsylvania frontier a half a century earlier. That the blood of Henry's hardy veins still flows in the veins of a tribe so numerous and so eager with the same courage and the same aspirations speaks well both of its past and for its future.

The descent of the second generation of the family of Jacob, Sr., follows with the succeeding generations until 1955:

#### The Descent of Mary Miller and Her Husband, Andrew Deeds

Adam married Mary Ann Hootman; their children were

1. John
  - a. Margaret Narrigan
  - b. Laura Jones
2. Cynthia, married Rev. William Perry Murphy
  - a. Daniel
  - b. John, married Lurinda Electra McMath
  - c. James married Malinda Henderson
  - d. Weaver
  - e. Samuel, G.A.R.
  - f. Nelson, married Ida—
  - g. Sabina, married Marion Murphy
  - h. Mary, married O. Hoobler
3. Solomon
  - a. L. M. Deeds
  - b. Douglas
  - c. Pearl
  - d. Loretta
  - e. Mary, married J. D. Boyd

- f. Maude, married ——Levengood
- g. John
- h. Charles
- i. Caroline
- 4. Jacob, married Ann ..... They had two daughters and two sons.
  - a. Andrew, Jr. married Lydia Stoolfire.
    - aa. Franklin
    - bb. Lucinda
    - cc. John J.
    - dd. Elizabeth
    - ee. Charles
    - ff. Sarah
    - gg. Andrew
- 5. Mary, married Mr. Reed
- 6. Catherine, married Mr. Geeze
  - a. One son
- 7. Lucinda, married Mr. Norman
- 8. Samuel, wife unnamed
  - a. John
  - b. Lee
  - c. George
  - d. Clay
  - e. Edward
  - f. Samuel
  - g. Adam
  - h. John II
  - i. Mary
  - j. Rebecca
  - k. Sylvia

There is no record obtainable of the marriages and the children of John Deeds, his brother Isaac, or his sisters Catherine and Mary.

The descent of **Captain John Jacob Miller and his wife Anna Mary** to the present time follows:

- 1. Jacob married Catherine Weaver
  - b. Mary Ann married Clinton Wilson
    - a. Adam married Catherine Cassidy
      - I. Catherine
      - II. Thomas Jefferson married Margaret Nogle
        - aa. Ida May
        - bb. Effie Irene
        - cc. Lela May
        - dd. Carrie Virginia
        - ee. Elzy Clinton
      - III. Jacob
      - IV. Nancy Jane
        - V. Wilson Shannon, Civil War. Unmarried
      - VI. Isabella married Martin Bucher
        - aa. Thomas Wilson
        - bb. Clinton Wilson married Minnie Miller
        - cc. Elzy Wilson married Maria Kaufman
          - aaa. George
          - bbb. Kate married Remington French
            - aaaa. Marguerite married George E. Springer
            - a5. Frederick Michael, b. 1928
          - dd. William Perry married Flora Vaniman
            - aaa. Anna Adela married Halleck E. Standley
              - aaaa. Four children
  - 2. Catherine married Jacob Winter
    - a. Susanne
    - b. Daniel
    - c. Abraham
    - d. Isaac
    - e. Jacob
    - f. John Christopher

3. Adam married 1. Miss Hewitt; 2. Miss May Hootman
4. Mary married Nicholas Clemens
  - a. Catherine, married William Miller son of Frederick
5. Rebecca married Jacob Miller son of Christopher Miller.
6. Isaac married Catherine Kelley
7. Abraham
8. Ann married Christopher Horn
9. John

The descent of **John Miller and his wife Margaret** are:

1. William
2. John
3. Christopher
4. George
5. Daniel died in infancy
6. Nancy died in infancy
7. Margaret died in infancy

The descent of **Frederick Miller and his wife Elizabeth** follows:

1. Adam, married Sarah .....
2. Susannah
3. Frederick, died in infancy
4. Mary (Polly)
5. Elizabeth. Married James Guy
  - a. Luther C. married Lucy Brumage
    - aa. George W. Guy married Mary A. DeLong
    - aaa. J. Loy Guy, dec.
6. William, b. 1809. Married Catherine Clemens, b. 1824
  - a. Lehman. died in infancy
  - b. Luther. Died in infancy
  - c. Clinton L.
  - d. Armenia Letitia. Married Joseph Miller
  - e. Florence Virginia. Married James D. Castner
    - aa. Herman. Married May Irwin
      - aaa. Two children
      - bb. Leroy. Deceased
      - cc. Nellie. Married Josiah Heckman
        - aaa. Two children
      - dd. Harry. Married Lena Gashel
        - aaa. Infant
      - ee. Bertha
      - ff. Catherine
      - gg. Mary. Married Bryan Anderson
        - aaa. One child
      - hh. Raymond
7. Margaret

The descent of **Peter Miller, Sr., and his wife Catherine.**

1. John Jacob. Married Sarah .....
- a. Elizabeth. Married John Spence
  - aa. John Jacob Spence
- b. Catherine
- c. Michael
- d. John
- e. Mary. Married Isaac Reed
- f. Margaret. Married ..... Biggs
- g. John Jacob
- h. William H. Married Elizabeth Barnes
- i. Sarah. Married Henry Kitterman
2. Peter. Married Lydia .....
- a. One son
3. David
4. Daniel
5. Isaac
6. John
7. Elizabeth. Married ..... Bence
8. Margaret. Married ..... Harbaugh

The descent of Henry Miller, Sr., and his wife Catherine Agnes:

1. Henry, Jr. Married Ann Delilah Winter
  - a. Fabius, b. 1847. Died in service of his country, 1865
  - b. Timothy, b. 1848, d. 1912. Married Samantha West Killion, b. 1850; d. 1928
    - aa. Otto, b. 1872, d. 1936. Married Marie Vail Sheets
      - aaa. Carolyn (adopted)
    - bb. Ralph, b. 1874, d. in service of his country, 1903. Sgt. Co. D. 158th Ind. Inf. Spanish-American War Lt. Sixth Cavalry, U.S.A. Phillipine Insurrection died Presidio of San Francisco; buried in Crown Hill Indianapolis.
    - cc. Hugh, b. 1876. Died in infancy
    - dd. Elizabeth Jane, b. 1878. Novelist. Butler U. Married Oren S. Hack, b. 1876, d. 1942. LL.B. Danville Normal; LL.B. Indiana U. Admitted to practice U.S. Supreme Court. As Corporation Counsel City of Indianapolis built Weir Cook Airport; as Trustee Indiana Reformatory built Reformatory at Pendleton.
      - aaa. Elizabeth Virginia, b. 1909, d. 1916
      - bbb. John Oren, b. 1910. A.B. Butler U.; Purdue U. Married Nelle Riggan
        - aaaa. Nona, stepchild. Married John Berger
        - a5. Linda
      - bbbb. Patty, stepchild. Purdue U. Married Richard Hutton. Purdue U. Engineering
        - a5. Sally
        - b5. Susie
    - ccc. Eleanor Miller, b. 1913. A.B. Butler U. M.S. Butler U., M.A. Indiana U. Marion Co. Juvenile Court; Children's Bureau; Ind. State Dept. Welfare; Pres. Indianapolis Social Workers Club; A.W.P.A. A.A.S.W. Mem. Nat'l Com. on Membership, A.P.W.A. Phi Kappa Phi; Kappa Alpha Theta; Kappa Delta Pi; President of the Indiana State Conference on Social Work; Director of Admissions Indiana University Medical Center.
      - aaa. Stephen Elliott, b. 1919. A.B. Butler U. I.U. Law School. U.S. Army 1941, 1946. Discharged as Capt. Phi Delta Theta. Director of Distribution, for Motor Car Co., Wayne, Michigan. Married Hilda Marguerite Watts. Woman's Army Corps, 1942-1945. Discharged as First Lieut.
        - aaaa. Stephen Elliott, b. 1946
      - eee. Joseph Tinsley, b. 1923. Married Jean Butler
        - aaaa. Gregory Butler, b. 1946
        - bbbb. Eleanor Ann, b. 1947
      - ee. Henry Percy, b. 1880, d. 1930. LL.B., Ind. University
  - C. Isabelle Agnes, b. Nov. 9, 1849. Married Jacob Garman, Vet. Civil War
    - aa. Lee, b. 1873. Married Harriet Grace Burch, b. 1879, d. 1939
      - aaa. Gerald, b. 1901. Married Ollie Harmby, b. 1902
        - Served in Japan following W.W.II
      - bbbb. Donald Wayne, b. 1927. Married Thelma Holman
        - a5. Joyce Kay, 1948, Denver
        - b5. Daniel Wayne, 1950, Denver
        - c5. Randy Lee, b. 1954, Denver
    - cccc. Helen Mae, b. 1928. Graduate Nurse. Married Frank Bohac, 1954
    - dddd. David Gerald, b. 1930. Sgt. A.A.F. England. Married Margaret Long
    - eeee. Mildred Elizabeth. Graduate Nurse
    - ffff. Francis Floyd. Private U.S.A.
    - bbb. Myrl C., b. 1902. Married Thelma Beam
      - aaaa. Paul Beam, b. 1940
    - ccc. Irvin, b. 1904
    - ddd. Earl M. Married Harriett .....
    - aaaa. Kathleen, b. 1937
    - bbbb. William Earl, b. 1942

eee. Mae, b. 1908. Married Carl E. Sorensen  
     aaaa. Roger Edward, b. 1948  
 fff. Walter Herbert, b. 1910. Married Eva Clopper, 1909  
     aaaa. Florence Leola, b. 1937. Doane College  
     bbbb. Lois Viola, b. 1939  
     cccc. Doris Fay, b. 1943  
     dddd. Della Ruth, b. 1948  
 ggg. Fred Robert, b. 1912. Married Faye Clopper, b. 1906  
     aaaa. Ruth, b. 1935. Wesleyan University  
     bbbb. Elsie Marie, b. 1937  
     cccc. Marvin Lee. By adoption  
 bb. Mary Virginia. Married Clyde Hopple  
 cc. George Winter, b. ...., d. 1923. Married Maude Adams  
 dd. Clinton Jacob, b. 1892. Married Lillie Mae Wiggin who died  
     1934  
 ee. Guthrie, b. 1892. Married Ernest Waldroff, b. 1887, d. 1934  
     aaa. Loraine, b. 1910. Married Samuel Albert Murdock  
         aaaa. Sharon Diane, b. 1938  
     bbb. Bernice, b. 1913. Married Frank Lindsey  
         aaaa. Carol Joyce, b. 1937  
         bbbb. Leroy Dwight, b. 1942  
         cccc. Gary Dwain, b. 1943  
     ccc. Iola Nadine, b. 1917, d. 1920

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D. Henry Clinton, b. 1851, d. 1892. Married Rachel Brent  
     aa. Ora, b. 1870, d. 1922. Married Charles Albert Davidson  
         aaa. Pearl, b. 1891. Married Wilfred Leigh Haynes  
             aaaa. Gail Eldon, b. 1916. Married Ruth Crum  
                 a5. Rebecca Ann, b. 1939  
                 b5. Gary Leigh, b. 1940  
                 c5. Norman Gail, 1953  
             bbbb. Laurene. Married Patrick Foley  
                 a5. Patrick Anthony, d. 1938  
                 b5. Richard Jerome, b. 1941  
                 c5. Michael, b. 1953  
     bbb. Elva Olive, b. 1893. Married Charles Frank; 2. M. L.  
         Myers  
     ccc. Orville Raymond, b. 1893. Drowned while swimming  
     ddd. Wilbur Clair, b. 1907, d. 1947. In service of his country  
         in European-African campaign 1942-1945  
         aaaa. Clairdell, b. 1943

bb. Ira, b. 1869. Married Caroline .....  
     aaa. Lee Roy, b. 1913. Unmarried. In service of his country  
         four years on carrier Enterprise in Japanese and South  
         Pacific waters  
     bbb. Lucien, stepson

E. Elizabeth Jane, b. 1852, d. 1930. Unmarried

F. Nancy Adelaide, b. 1854. Married William Wilbert Thomas, d. 1913  
     aa. Walter, died in infancy  
     bb. Olive May, b. 1874. Married Simon Peter Wolf  
         aaa. Zelpha Jane  
         bbb. Vina Floy  
         ccc. Effie L.  
         ddd. Martin Wilbur

cc. Goldie Ann, b. 1899. Married Edward Crawford, b. 1876, d.  
     1950  
     aaa. William Edward, died in infancy  
     bbb. Patricia Lavaun, b. 1919. Married Glen Carbaugh, dec.  
     ccc. Georgia, b. 1925. Married Erwin Winer  
         aaaa. Dennis Warren, b. 1947  
         bbbb. Lloyd Joe, b. 1949  
         cccc. Phyllis Jean, b. 1954

G. Peter Filmore, b. 1856. Died unmarried, 1928

H. John C. Fremont, b. 1858, d. 1913. Danville Normal; Valparaiso U.  
     Married Mary Jane Jones, d. 1936

- aa. Theron J., b. 1893, d. 1948. Married Olive G. Smith
  - aaa. Helen Louise, b. 1916. Unmarried
  - bbb. Doris Rovene, b. 1917. Married Keith U. Adams
    - aaaa. Rovena Rose, b. 1945
    - bbbb. Linda Kaye, b. 1948
  - ccc. Carl Eugene, b. 1921. Married Louise Armstrong
    - aaaa. Thomas Carl, b. 1945
    - bbbb. Daniel Allen, b. 1947
  - ddd. John Henry, b. 1923. Married Martha Hawk
    - aaaa. James Lennard, b. 1944
    - bbbb. Patricia Kay, b. 1950
  - eee. Ralph Jacob, b. 1925. Unmarried
  - fff. Rose Marie, b. 1935. Married Robert L. Rucker
    - aaaa. Sheryle Lynn, b. 1954
- bb. Vernita Mabel, b. 1897. Married Ora L. Proffitt
  - aaa. Margaret Isabelle, b. 1918. Butler U. Married Rev. Russell Richardson
    - aaaa. Rebecca Carol, b. 1950
    - bbbb. Betsy Ruth, b. 1953
  - bbb. Mary Irena, b. 1920. Butler U. Lt. W.A.C. W.W.II. Married Joseph Pointer.
  - ccc. Henry Miller, b. 1926. Minister. Chicago U. Married Barbara McBrayer
  - ddd. Ora Merrill, b. 1928. Military service W.W.II. Married Betsy Lou Nicholson
    - aaaa. Leanna Lynn, b. 1953
    - bbbb. Charles Steven, b. 1951. Stepson
  - eee. John Meredith, b. 1934. Purdue. Married Evelyn Patterson
    - fff. Wayne Eugene, b. 1938
  - cc. Cecil John, b. 1902. Unmarried.
- I. Emma Margaret, b. 1860; died 1885. Unmarried
 

The descent of Anna D. Miller, daughter of Henry and Ann Delilah Winter Miller.

  - J. Anna D. Miller, b. April 12, 1863; d. Feb. 23, 1947. Married David Reed, b. March 4, 1856, d. April 10, 1927
    - a. Forrest, b. Sept. 1881. Married Wm. E. Swisher, b. May 23, 1887
      - aa. Russell, b. May 2, 1901. Married Ione Cox, b. Dec. 6, 1903
      - aaa. Russell H. Swisher, Jr., b. Dec. 31, 1924. U.S.A. 1944. T.Sgt., 1945. Married Madge B. Mitchell
        - aaaa. Patricia Ann, b. 1950
        - bbbb. Charles Douglas, 1953
      - bbb. William C., b. 1928. Married Wilma Jean Burgess, b. 1930
        - aaaa. Rebecca Elaine, b. 1952
    - bb. Wylvone Pete, b. 1907. Married Mary E. Hart, b. 1907
      - aaa. Herchel Wylvone, b. 1930. U.S.A. Korea, 1951. Dis. 1954
      - bbb. Donald Lee, 1931. U.S.A. 1951
      - ccc. Robert Earl, b. 1935
      - ddd. Harold Everett, b. 1937
      - eee. Charles Larry, b. 1941
    - cc. George A., b. 1913. Married Maxine Butler, b. 1916
      - aaa. George Allan, b. 1936
      - bbb. Alice B., 1941
      - ccc. Alvin J., 1947
    - b. Mary Alma, b. 1883, d. 1943. Married Erwin E. Miller, b. 1878
      - aa. Emma Blanche, b. June 1, 1901. Married Fred A. Busenbark, b. March 26, 1901
        - aaa. Eleanor Joanne, b. Des. 25, 1922. Registered Nurse. Married Floyd C. Beebe, b. 1920, U.S.A.A.F. 1941, Dis. Capt. 1947
          - aaaa. Linda Kay, b. 1946
          - bbbb. Leanna Sue, b. 1949
        - bbb. Victor Miller, b. 1924. Grad. Purdue, U.S.A. 1943, Far

East. Dis. Sgt., 1946. Married Jeannette Damewood, 1927  
 aaaa. Joe Ed, 1951  
 bbbb. Deanne, 1954  
 ccc. Hugh LeRoy, b. 1928. Grad. Wabash. N.G. U.S.A. 1953.  
 Married Donna Jean Lambert, 1928, Registered Nurse  
 aaaa. Marcia Jean, b. 1953

bb. Lloyd Fairbanks, b. July 4, 1904. Married Elizabeth McDowell, b. 1905  
 aaa. Mary Helen, b. 1924. Grad. Hanover. Married Charles Thomas Stephen, b. 1927  
 aaaa. Cassandra Ruth, b. 1948  
 bbbb. Lloyd Thomas, b. 1950  
 bbb. Anna Louise, b. 1926, Grad. Indiana U. Married Albert Parsley, b. 1923. Grad. Indiana U. U.S.A. Far East. Dis., after five years of duty.  
 aaaa. Cheryl Ann, b. 1950  
 bbbb. Theresa Lynn, b. 1954  
 ccc. George Erwin Miller, b. 1933. U.S.A. 1953

cc. Arthur Reed, b. 1910. Married Dorothy Wells, b. 1912  
 aaa. Raymond Karl, b. 1933. U.S.A. 1953. Married Alyce J. Thrasher, b. 1934

aa. Henry Erwin, b. June, 1913. Married Frances Marie Pratt, b. Dec. 15, 1915  
 aaa. Larry Joe, b. 1938  
 bbb. Phillip Michael, b. 1940  
 ccc. Edith Louise, b. 1950

c. Ophrah Clara, b. 1889. Married Oscar S. Srader, b. 1883, d. 1951  
 aa. David Robert, b. 1912. Married Gladys Mills, b. 1912  
 aaa. David Lysle, b. 1934. Married Patricia Ann Trulow, b. 1935  
 bbb. Barbara Ann, b. 1937  
 ccc. William Francis, b. 1942  
 ddd. Jack Wilbur, b. 1946

bb. Dorothy Mae, b. 1917. Butler U. Married Charles Wilbur Hulett, b. 1917. Grad. Indiana School of Law. Army Aircraft, 1942. Dis. First Lt. 1944.  
 aaa. Robert Srader, b. 1944  
 bbb. Judy Ann, b. 1950

cc. Jack Martin, b. 1925. A.A.F. 1944. Dis. Air Cadet, 1946. Married Margaret Brayton, 1924  
 aaa. Susan Margaret, b. 1948  
 bbb. Betsy Ann, b. 1950  
 ccc. Sharon Lee, b. 1954

d. John Clifford, b. 1894, d. 1941. Married Lena Slater, b. 1898. Served Mexican Border, W.W.I. Grad. Indiana U.  
 aa. Rosemary, b. 1921, d. 1945. Married Byron L. Carr, b. 1920. U.S.A. Dis. first Lt. 1945, one day before his wife's death  
 bb. David W. Reed, b. 1925. Married Audry Jane Burden  
 aaa. Terry Dee, b. 1951  
 bbb. John David, b. 1953

### Chapter III

#### INDIVIDUAL HISTORIES OF THE DESCENT OF THE MILLER GROUP AND ALLIED FAMILIES

As far as it has been possible to extend research, the preceding chart of the Miller genealogy shows that the eighth generation of the family is represented by twenty children up until July of 1954. The ninth is probably with us, as the eighth generation of Capt. Jacob's descent was last recorded as arriving in 1928. The Miller name as far as this history knows from the descent of Henry Miller is alive in LeRoy Miller, son of Ira Miller grandson of Clinton Miller, great-grandson of Henry Miller, Jr., great-great grandson of Henry Miller, Sr., and great-great-great

grandson of the original ancestor, Jacob Miller, Sr., in Cecil John Miller, son of John Miller, grandson of Henry Miller, Jr., great grandson of Henry Miller, Sr., and great-great grandson of the original Jacob. Of the younger set, Carl Eugene Miller, with two infant sons; John Henry Miller with one infant son; Ralph Jacob Miller, unmarried are all descendants of John Miller who was the grandson of Henry Miller, Jr.

The name Miller is as numerous almost as the name Smith. In Washington Co., Pennsylvania there were, known by history, four separate Miller families, including one who signed his name "Oliver Miller, Gent." The Miller blood still exists in Washington Co. But the descent of Henry Miller, Sr., and of Captain John Jacob Miller is probably the most numerous of the family. There are certain lines which are believed to be extinct; some near extinction among the kin.

Celibacy is met with more frequently in late years. Second marriages are less common probably because of the longer life of women. The kin will notice the gradual change in the type of given names, in which the prevalent Biblical name is dropped for the fanciful and is now beginning to recover again. The lack of variety, among the pioneer group or rather the practice of repeating the same names is noticeable and has proven to all genealogists the most impeding element in research. In the Miller line the names Jacob, John, William; the names Catherine, Mary, Elizabeth are repeated with dizzying regularity. There were four Adam Millers members of the Miller descent, in the same years, in Donegal Township. They not only gave these names but they married the same names. It was hardly so much a matter of lack of imagination as it was strict adherence to family ties which made the same names popular.

The general longevity of the men offers a puzzling contrast to the scientific claim that women usually outlive men. In fact the general longevity of both sexes is a matter for thought. Medicine was a very feeble science in the pioneer days. Epidemics of a deadly character swept the nation with terrible regularity. Contagious diseases were innocently handed on by contact. Yet the octogenarian was numerous in family rolls. Men generally outlived the women. Many pioneer patriarchs buried two, three and even four wives. However, the Miller men of old either were more considerate of their wives or they married rugged women for many of the ancestresses outlived their husbands.

Another characteristic is noticeable in the early records, which is the numerous intermarriages among the same families. Until scientific research began to doubt the wisdom of this practice, it was considered a practical way to keep the family fortunes intact. The habit is European and was dropped as the American individuality developed. The migrant instinct has been strong in the family. Though the first Millers were firmly entrenched in western Pennsylvania, by the second generation two and possibly three of the sons were on the move. The third generation began to spread westward in ever increasing numbers. By the fourth generation the family was static. Civilization had caught up with them and they were ready for it. There are strains of the family all over the country, from Florida to Washington, from the Pacific as far eastward as research can find them. Interesting persons have been found, whom we would but could not connect with us. It has been a vigorous and enterprising family, loving the old but ever ready for the new.

Henry Miller, Jr.  
b. 1803, d. 1871.

m.

Ann Delilah Winter  
b. 1821, d. 1871.

Henry Miller, Jr., eldest son of Henry Miller, Sr., was born in Washington Co., Pennsylvania, Dec. 14, 1803. He had the beginnings of an education in a log schoolhouse built on his father's land. However, like his sisters and his brother, there was literacy in his home where the lack of efficiency in the pioneer school was offset by parents who had schooling and a daily parlance well-grounded in grammar.

He is known to have attended school in Corydon. His handwriting indicates that he was a practiced penman and his will drawn up in his

own hand shows a degree of education in law. It is a faintly remembered story that he read law in Corydon, even naming the lawyer who coached him as Judge "Otto." This cannot be confirmed. The only evidence that there was a connection between the judge and the Miller family lies in the fact that one of Henry Miller's grandsons was named "Otto" in honor of the judge.

But the general atmosphere of literacy around Henry Miller's name connotes a better degree of education than the rest of his family enjoyed.

Some time before 1820 he was apprenticed to a sea captain. He is not listed in the Indiana census of that year which would indicate that he was considered a full-fledged citizen and no longer in the State. He continued in the maritime service until and after he became master of a packet that plied between Key West and Havana.

After his return to Indiana twenty years later he went to Iowa where he entered land now under part of the city of Ottumwa. When the new city was planned he sold his holdings and returned to Indiana a well-to-do and a considerably experienced man of forty. Ottumwa was laid out and platted the year after the sale.

With his cash, he bought about seven hundred acres of land in Webster and Boone townships of Harrison Co., Indiana and employing the whole Mitchum family of freedmen whom he settled on his place, he began to farm on a large scale.

There is a pretty story told by the older members of Henry's family about his choice of wife. He had called on John Winter's family to bid his friends good-by before he returned to his ship after a visit to his home in 1823 and was shown their newest baby, Ann Delilah. She was a lovely blue-eyed child of eighteen months with dark curly hair and a winning smile. Henry was so charmed with her that he asked her parents to save her for him. Whether or not this was but one of the pretty fictions which grow up in a family of long lineage is not known, but in 1846 Henry married Ann Delilah Winter.

She is described by her daughters as a small olive-skinned woman, quite pretty with large dark blue eyes, and heavy, dark wavy hair.

Naturally in this practical age the question will arise why Henry Miller, Jr., chose to settle in the hills of Indiana when his wide acquaintance with good soils and their location would have made a different choice considering the cash he commanded. But his children explained that his young wife was afraid to leave her old home and her family and he yielded to her fear of strange regions.

Henry and his wife Delilah were parents of ten children losing not one in infancy which was a happy record in an era when one child in every three died in babyhood.

She was the daughter of Henry, Sr.'s life-long friend, John Winter, and his wife Elizabeth who was the daughter of Dr. John George Pfrimmer. She had absorbed much of the charity in the atmosphere of her grandfather's home. Henry, Jr., had bought land "down river" among southern mountaineers who had settled there almost a century before. With the beneficence of her blood she gave with missionary instinct help and counsel to the mothers of her time. Her oldest surviving son Timothy always accompanied her when she was called by some frantic backwoodsman at night.

Henry, Jr., was one of the early proponents of abolition and an early follower of the Republican party. He was an adherent to the Methodist church but was more properly a liberal. Backwoods religion smacked too much of hysteria and superstition for the sophisticated man that Henry Miller was.

While his home was not an Underground Railway Station, the couple helped many a runaway slave on his way to Canada. The older children of his family were aware by first-hand knowledge that this was true. While this history cannot vouch for the accuracy of the legend, it is told that the Mitchum family, with descendants still living in Corydon, and which was attached to the Millers over the generations were helped into liberty by Henry Miller and were established in cabins on his farm.

He was described, to me, by my parents as a short, broad-shouldered

man with coppery-red hair and sea-green eyes. He had inherited the great physical strength of his father. His career as a sea captain, his years on the rough-and-tumble frontier and his occasional work as overseer of bridge-building gangs on the Ohio, developed in him a skill at defense for which he was definitely respected. It is laughingly told that he and one of his numerous brothers-in-law had an inborn dislike for each other. They were both powerfully built men and their occasional encounters usually ended in no decision.

Henry's life, in many things unlike the rather plodding existence of the usual pioneer, was one of constant stress and strain. Up until the end of his era, he probably met as much of the tax on the nervous system as the present day businessman meets. Arteriosclerosis developed and ran its full course which means mental disorder and death. He died in 1871. Ann Delilah's life was so entwined with his that she failed rapidly from no apparent illness, identifiable at the time, and died within a few months.

They are buried side by side at the burial grounds of the Pfrimmer's Chapel near Corydon.

**Mary Miller.**

**b. 1805, d. 1825.**

Mary Miller was the second child and first daughter of Henry Miller, Sr., and his wife. She was born Oct. 14, 1805, presumably in Washington Co., Pennsylvania. It is told that she was preparing for her wedding when she was twenty year old. She was in the loom house pressing a dress when without warning, she crumpled to the floor. Those who rushed to her aid found her quite dead. The coroner reported her death as from natural causes. The doctor said it was paralysis. As instant death by paralysis in one so young, without any previous history that would predicate such an end, is very rare, there is a chance that Mary died of heart failure, but the coroner's verdict stands.

Her bereaved family laid her to rest in the cemetery of Pfrimmer's Chapel. She was the first of the long line of Millers to lie there.

**Nancy Miller.**

**b. 1807, d. ....**

**m.**

**William Roberts.**

There is a legend that this daughter of Henry and Catherine Agnes Miller migrated to Texas after the Mexican War. Nancy was born, it is supposed, in Washington Co., Pennsylvania in 1807. Two of her children, an infant daughter named Ann and a son named James are buried at Pfrimmer's Chapel. The couple was still in Indiana in 1832, but the absence of any graves or any further data about them would indicate that the story of their removal to Texas is probably true. The name has been continued in the Miller descent by the Henry Miller line, where it appears for the first time in the Miller genealogy. It is not a Swiss nor a German name. It is Scotch-Irish or English. Its appearance in the nomenclature of the family has been cited as a possible proof that Henry's wife Catherine Agnes Thompson was not a stowaway and that her mother, who was named Nancy, and her father were in Maryland probably (Washington Co., Pennsylvania) at the time Agnes was born. There is no further data obtainable on this daughter of Henry Miller, Sr.

**Jane Miller.**

**b. 1810, d. ....**

**m.**

**Benjamin Aydelotte.**

**b. ...., d. ....**

Jane Miller born in 1810 was the third daughter of Henry Miller and his wife Catherine Agnes. She was a product of Washington County, Pennsylvania.

She was probably the third wife of Mr. Aydelotte. Previous marriages to Eliza Leffler and Eleanor Lawrence are recorded in 1819 and 1836 respectively. Evidently there were no children by either marriage. Several of Henry, Jr.'s children lived with "Uncle Ben and Aunt Jane" while they attended school in Corydon. This attendance took place in the sixties,

when "Uncle Ben" was an old man. As no descendants of this pair have been located, the line is presumed to be extinct.

Peter Miller.

b. May 20, 1812, d. Oct. 1, 1892.

m.

Elizabeth Redd

b. ...., d. Aug. 26, 1900.

Peter Miller was the second son and fifth child of Henry and Agnes Miller. He was named after his father's brother, Peter.

While the pioneer originally had to be a stalwart male, he just as commonly married a little woman as a big one. And the law of inheritance just as often gives to the son the physique of his mother as it does the paternal bodily build. Peter Miller was a short man compared to the towering Henry. Both of Henry's sons were short. But we have the tall willowy Miller in great numbers in the line which predicates a male ancestor of many inches.

Peter's nature, described by members of his descent, emphasizes the intense nervous activity of the man. A combination of all these conditions may account for the fact that he was the slight son of a powerfully built father.

Peter was born in Pennsylvania. He would have been but one year old when Henry trekked to Indiana. That was the year of the Mexican War's onset. Henry was a newcomer in the State at that time with a family, including five young children. He could not have served with such encumbrances.

Peter's energy was fruitful. When he was twenty-two, he was financially able to remodel the staunch log house his father had built. Agnes Miller had died under a falling tree and now the house had to accommodate two families. Twice as large as it had been it was again the roomiest rural house in the region. The next year, 1835 Peter married Miss Elizabeth Redd. His new wife was very little older than the girls remaining at Henry's home at the time and the companionship of sisters and sister-in-law was good. At that date Catherine was fifteen, Harriette was ten and Henrietta was seven. The handiwork and the chores of women in those days were legion. They made the carpets, the candles, the wicks; the butter, the bread, the cheese, the preserves, the applebutter, the sausage, the soap; they clipped the sheep, cosseted the lambs, cleaned, carded and spun the wool and wove the cloth; they retted the flax, spun the thread, wove and bleached the linen, made all the clothing, planted and tilled the garden, dug the potatoes, hulled the beans, made the kraut, kept the smudge going in the smoke house and after their work was done they let the frames down from the beams overhead and made the quilts, or knitted the stockings, caps, shawls and mittens.

By the time Peter was thirty-five years old his strenuous labor had lamed him but he continued to keep the land flourishing.

A story is told which illustrates his devotion to the job in hand. South of the house was a grove of timber which Peter wished to clear off for corn. He and his half-grown sons, probably Alonzo and William were at work, felling trees which had already been deadened. The boys were weather-wise. A blue-black cloud and a continual muttering in the southwest warned them of trouble. They urged their father to stop and take refuge but he insisted on going on with the work. With the first gust of raindrops the boys hightailed for the house. Peter grumbling at the softer generation and declaring he'd be there until the job was done, continued to work.

When the howler loomed over him he was still swinging his axe. But one by one, by twos and threes the deadened trees destined to fall, thundered down around him, chunks of ice bombarded him, pink lightning split the standing snags into kindling and the wind whirled him gaily as if he were in a carousel.

He decided he would go to the house; the tempest said not. Caught in one of the most vicious storms, in a region of vicious storms, he finally crawled into a hollow tree. When the storm was over he was still alive in a snapped-off snag. But one look around him, told him that his word had been kept. He was still there when the job was finished.



Aerial View of Quebbeman Farm, original land entered by  
Henry Miller, Sr.

Peter's children were all born in the old home of the Millers and all of them in the lifetime of their grandfather, Henry, Sr. These were Minerva Jane who married the Rev. Harvey Green and went with him to the new frontier of the church, wild and rugged Missouri. She did not live long and her grave lies within the territory of her husband's work. John Winter, Peter's first son was born in 1839 but died in 1841. He is buried in the Miller row at Pfrimmer's Chapel. Alonzo was a veteran of the Civil War. He was born in 1841 and was the friend and companion of his cousins, the sons of Henry Miller, Jr. Surviving children of these sons described him as colorful, typical of what was then the New West, dashing and daring. He married Adaline Ransom and lived until 1913. The third son of Peter was William H. Clay, born 1844, d. 1919, married Ann Delilah Fellmy. The second daughter was Ellen, born 1847, d. 1919, was a life-long close friend of her cousin, Jane Miller, daughter of Henry, Jr. She was married twice, first to Jackson Bruner; second to William H. Blankenbaker. The next daughter, Harriett Rebecca, born 1851, died when she was only nine years old. Charles Laurence, born 1854, married Florence Ann Dyer, died 1886; Mary Katherine, born 1859, to whom the old home place passed at Peter's death, married Thomas D. Eaton, died 1942.

The grandchildren by Minerva Jane Green were Charles, James and a daughter who died in infancy; by William H. Clay were Grace, Anna who lives in Chicago; Cornelius killed in a quarry accident; Edgar deceased at seventy, resident of Detroit, many years a teacher in Harrison County; by Ellen, seven children all deceased except William Harrison living near Flat Rock, Illinois; by Charles Laurence, Myrtle, who lives in Georgetown, Indiana; Sarah, who lives west of Crandall, Indiana and Charles William who owns the other half of the old Miller place; by Mary Katherine were Charles Albert Edward and Mary Elizabeth who married Adam Quebbeman, veteran, W.W.I. 1917 to Dec. 1918. Co. E. Tenth Infantry (Wolverine Div.) Guard duty at Explosive Plant, (TNT) Nitro City, West Virginia.

Laurence Quebbeman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Adam Quebbeman married Lorraine Willis. Their children are Marie Elaine, born Sept. 9, 1950 at Owensburg, Ky., and Diana Lynn, born Nov. 6, 1952 at New Albany, Indiana. Laurence is instructor for the Air Force, dedicating his life to the military.

These children like the Castners will carry on the Miller tradition in their inheritance. The present farmstead is shown, by an aerial photograph, of the house built in 1931 and the numerous brooder houses which shelter the blooded chicken breed developed and distributed throughout the United States.

Recently a grassway for drainage has been built through a natural depression before the house by an engineer of the Conservation Department of Indiana. The big pool in the barnyard is a grateful sight in a thirsty land. The house stands on the exact spot where Henry Miller, Sr., built his big log home one hundred and forty-three years ago. It is a low bluff or headland formed by the entry of what was a glade in the past, from the west and another from the north. The walk from the car-turn at the bottom of the yard leads up steeply and at its top requires five steps to reach the landing and still another to enter the house.

The terrain is similar to that of Wild Cat Forest. The forest of the tall hills behind it come down to its edge. The new trickle of controlled water which now fronts it could well be the small black-bottomed stream that scampers through the ancient farmland in western Pennsylvania. Hill people, they are, Swiss in inclination to the last generation.

In spite of his frailty and his mighty labor, Peter lived to a good old age. He died at the age of eighty and is buried among his people at Pfrimmer's Chapel.

Ruth Miller.  
b. Oct. 26, 1814, d. ....  
m.  
..... Stevenson.

Ruth was the fourth daughter and sixth child of Henry and Agnes. She married a Mr. Stevenson but his first name is lost. Without it, any

records in the name of Stevenson cannot be officially assigned to him. Search of the cemetery at Pfrimmer's Chapel does not reveal any grave that can be identified as his. As Nancy is believed to have gone to Texas after the Mexican War, it is not impossible that the younger sister Ruth went with her.

Elizabeth Miller.  
b. March 21, 1817, d. ....  
m.

Ben Mauldon.

Elizabeth was the fifth daughter and seventh child of Henry and Agnes Miller. There is a tradition that she was the family beauty. She did not marry as early as the pioneer girl usually did. In fact it is evident that none of Henry's girls married in their teens. The early comer to Indiana was usually in search of free land and an untrammelled life. The Miller girls were choosy. The older girls of the family had begun to leave for homes of their own by the time Elizabeth was at the age when she could be a help to their mother. It is told that the man she married was a sea-faring man; a man "of the world," as the pioneer spoke of the man of experience. He had started west to seek gold when probably some stop-over of a steamboat voyage to St. Louis enabled him to meet the handsome Miller girl. He had stories to tell of the sea and foreign lands, of adventure and discovery. The backwoods beauty was intrigued by his romantic history. They were married. It is told that he was proud of her beauty and lavished jewelry and fine clothes upon her. But when their child Jack was born, Elizabeth died. Mauldon picked up his abandoned journey to the Pacific leaving his baby for Peter to bring up. The boy grew to manhood in the old Miller house then joined his father in San Francisco.

Elizabeth is buried in the Miller row at Pfrimmer's Chapel.

Catherine Miller.  
b. Sept. 20, 1820, d. July 15, 1893.

m  
George Washington Wolfe.  
b. Feb. 21, 1816, d. Nov. 26, 1900.

Catherine lived to be known by this present generation of the Millers. Her reputation for good sense and kindly wit has outlived her. She was a friend and companion of her nieces, who handed down her homilies to this day. She married George Wolfe, son of Samuel Wolfe and his wife Elizabeth Burford. They are buried in Wolfe's Cemetery near Georgetown, Ind. Elizabeth Burford was of Revolutionary descent. Catherine and her husband are buried in Wesley Chapel Cemetery in Washington, Harrison Co. Indiana. Their descent follows:

1. Catherine, married George Washington Wolfe
  - a. Margaret Jane, b. 1842, d. 1883
    - aa. May, died at nine years
    - bb. Ida, married George B. Coffman
  - b. Dudley, b. 1844, d. 1867. Unmarried
  - c. Samuel Taylor, b. 1848, d. 1920. Married Magnolia Florence Gwartney, b. 1850, d. 1933.
    - aa. Mel. M., b. 1869, d. 1923. Married Fairy F. Windell
      - aaa. Daisy M., b. 1896. Married Dr. Paul C. Neely
    - bb. Maude L., b. Feb. 1874, d. Feb. 1952. Married Dr. James William Baxter, b. 1873, d. 1945.
      - aaa. Samuel Maurice, married Edith
      - aaaa. Marylyn Edith, married William McCullough
      - bbbb. Samuel M.
    - bbb. James William, married Beatrice Dietrich
      - aaaa. James W.
      - bbbb. Joseph D.
  - d. Elizabeth, married Hampton Kendall
    - aa. Catherine, married ..... Crary
    - bb. William, physician. Married Jessie .....
      - aaa. Marian
      - bbb. Mark
    - cc. Frank. Unmarried

- e. John Howard, b. 1851, d. 1903. Married Mary McBride, b. 1872, d. 1914
  - aa. Catherine Hampton, b. 1873. Married Dr. John Francis Callen
    - aaa. George Edward, married Grace .....
    - aaaa. George E.
    - bbbb. Michael
  - bb. Laura, b. 1876. Married Robert L. Miller
    - aaa. Mary Margaret, b. 1903. Married Roy T. Jones
      - aaaa. Margaret Robb Jones, b. 1929
  - cc. Margaret, died in infancy
  - dd. Elizabeth, died in infancy
  - ee. Patricia, b. 1883. Married Edwin Decker
    - aaa. Laura Catherine, married William Buchanan
      - aaaa. Elizabeth, b. 1933
      - bbbb. Susan, b. 1936
  - ff. Olive, b. 1886, d. 1916. Married W. C. Ludlow, b. 1878, d. 1953
    - aaa. John M., married Gladys Mahoney
      - aaaa. A. Diane
      - bbb. Mary L., b. 1911
      - ccc. Wilson Edwin, b. 1914
      - ddd. Infant
  - f. Zelotus Clifford, b. 1856, d. 1919. Married Martha R. Gwartney, b. 1853, d. 1928
    - aa. Frank E., physician, b. 1876, d. 1934. Married Eva Zilker.
      - aaa. Kathleen M., b. 1899. Married Carl Ritter
        - aaaa. Dr. Frank E. Ritter
        - bbbb. Virginia
      - bbb. Dr. Claud T., b. 1883, d. 1941. Married Nell Keller
        - aaaa. William Clifford, b. 1909. Married ..... Heyburn
        - bbbb. Lois, b. 1915. Married Hugh Swab
    - g. George W., b. 1857, d. 1904. Married Alice Sonner
      - aa. Myrtle, married George Rughe
    - h. Thomas Jefferson, b. 1859, d. 1823. Married Dora Baxley
      - aa. Ben Harrison, b. 1888
      - bb. Mabel
      - cc. Ellen, b. 1891
      - dd. Thomas, b. 1893

**Harriette Miller.**

b. Aug. 22, 1823, d. Nov. 21, 1891.

m.

**Johnathan G. Hutchins.**

b. July 21, 1812, d. Feb. 17, 1872.

Harriette married a man considerably her senior. They are buried under a single marble monument at Pfrimmer's Chapel. There are no burials that can be identified as those of their descendants. It is generally believed that their children, of whom there were only a few, emigrated to the Northwest. It is known by relatives who live in Harrison Co. that a grandson of theirs visited Harriette's relatives several years ago. He is described as a well set-up man, showing evidences of education and prosperity, and hailed from one of the northern tier of the Mountain Empire, remembered as Montana. This history has no further data on the family.

**Mary Henrietta Miller.**

b. Dec. 15, 1828, d. June 28, 1903.

m.

**1. Lawrence Gresham, who died.**

**2. James Madison Bean, b. April 6, 1822, d. June 22, 1904.**

Henrietta was the third of Henry Miller's daughters who were known to the present generation. She was the second Mary in the family, replacing the Mary who died three years before she was born. She was always called Henrietta. She was almost the last of that generation of Millers who had an inherited brunette coloring. The complexion occurred from time to time until a succession of blue-eyed or grey-eyed marriages overcame the ancestral coloring. She was a tiny, vivacious gentlewoman, much loved by her kin.

Her descent follows:

1. Mary Henrietta Miller, b. Dec. 15, 1828, d. June 28, 1903. Married James Madison Bean, b. April 6, 1822, d. June 22, 1904
  - a. Stella Arella, b. April 8, 1859, d. Sept. 4, 1896. Married Henry Clay Hays, b. Aug. 6, 1851, d. ....
    - aa. Mary, died in infancy
    - bb. C. Blaine Hays, b. May 8, 1887. Lawyer, Corydon. Married Clara Riley Pfrimmer, b. Oct. 25, 1888. (See Pfrimmer Record.)
  - b. Grace Greenwood, b. Nov. 1, 1860, d. Aug. 28, 1822. Married Robert John Tracewell, b. May 7, 1852, Warren Co., Va., son of William Neal Tracewell, lawyer and Eliza Brown Tracewell. A.M. Hanover College, 1874. Honorary LL.D., Hanover, 1883. Elected to 54th Congress 1894. Appointed Controller of the U.S. Treasury in 1897 by President McKinley in which capacity he served under four Presidents, until May 15, 1913. Elected Judge of Superior Court of Vanderburg Co., Ind. in 1918. He was named John Robert Keener Tracewell but changed when he was a young man.
    - aa. Keene, b. 1880, d. 1881
    - bb. Jean, b. Aug. 23, 1881. Unmarried, d. July 18, 1916
    - cc. Robert Neal, b. March 10, 1885. LL.B. Georgetown Uni. LIM and MPL Georgetown, 1912. Married Maude Newkirk, dau. of John Alston Newkirk, b. 1889. Indiana U. Practiced Law. Elected Judge of Superior Court Evansville. Served two terms.
    - dd. Charles Edward, b. Aug. 6, 1889. A.B. Wabash College, 1913. Married Cuba Maurine Stamats, June 24, 1917. b. Nov. 24, 1899, dau. Victor and Aura Smith Stamats. Columnist on Washington (D.C.) Star
    - ee. Louis O'Connor, b. March 6, 1896, d. July 16, 1951. Was insurance adjustor for Western Adjustment Bureau until his death. Married Anna Mae Davidson, dau. William Henry Davidson and Mary McClure Davidson, b. Nov. 10, 1895
  - c. James Albert, b. Jan. 5, 1864, d. Nov. 11, 1904. Married Martha Cofer, b. Nov. 24, 1868, d. 1916
    - aa. Riley, b. Sept. 23, 1888. Married William S. Eakin
    - bb. Albert C., b. Nov. 22, 1890
  - d. Maude Effie, b. May 22, 1867, d. 1953. Married Edgar Gresham Wright, b. Nov. 4, 1862, d. March 13, 1910

## Chapter IV

### THE HISTORY OF THE FOURTH GENERATION IN INDIANA

No one of this generation survives in Indiana who were the grandchildren of the two brothers who came to the Hoosier State early in the last century.

The descendants of Peter Miller, Sr. son of Henry, Sr. though ten years younger than his brother, Henry, Jr. had children ten years older than the eldest of Henry's sons. Peter was twenty-three when he married; Henry was forty-three when he took Ann Delilah Winter to be his wife.

The first child of the Henry Millers, Jr. was Fabius. He was born February 5, 1847 and died April 4, 1864. He is described as Winter in appearance, with his mother's olive skin, dark blue eyes and dark curling hair. He had the short, broad-shouldered figure which three of Henry's sons had.

When President Lincoln issued the order for a draft in the critical period of the Civil War, Fabius was too young. He waited until after his seventeenth birthday, ran away, falsified his age and enlisted. He was stationed in New Albany. The camp was swept by typhus within thirty days and Fabius was among the first victims. He was the first of the Millers to give his life for his country. He is buried in the Miller lot at Pfrimmer's Chapel.

The second child of Henry, Jr.'s was Timothy. He was born March 19, 1848. It was an early family pleasantry that Timothy was never

named in good earnest. It is told that he showed at once the intention to become a tall, blond Miller. As a new baby he was very red, very obstreperous, very vocal, with his rosy scalp showing through his almost white hair. His father looked at him and said, "So the Irish is me has come out in him. How're ye, Tim?" The name stuck. There is no other Timothy Miller known in the lines of descent.

Physically he was a typical example of the Miller type, six feet in height, fair, blue-eyed and slender all his life.

He received the education of the times in his father's log school house and added to it a course in the Corydon school. In the late sixties after the Civil War he matriculated at Asbury University, now DePauw. In 1871 before receiving his degree he was called home by the sudden death of his father.

He was appointed guardian of his eight minor brothers and sisters and administrator of his father's estate. At the time of his marriage he took his youngest sister then a child of eight into his home where she remained until her marriage to David Reed.

My father married the life-long friend and companion of his family, Samantha Filmore Killion. At the death of her mother in her early infancy she was reared by her grandparents, Alexander and Elsie Tranum West. Filmore was a popular name, but she dropped it in childhood and kept the name of her grandparents as a second name all her life. She went to school to her future husbnd and later attended school in Corydon while she lived with Samuel Pfrimmer's family. She began to teach at an early age but later took the money she had made and entered the Jennie DePauw School for Young Ladies in New Albany.

After her marriage with my father, they both continued to teach at first in Harrison County and after they moved to Montgomery County, until 1883.

She qualified as a judge of fine house furnishings and was the editor of a furniture trade journal. Few, if any of the subscribers knew that S. West Miller was a woman. Her name was proposed to the commission for the World's Fair in 1893 and was rejected because no woman had ever served as judge on the committee. Mrs. Potter Palmer's letter to her to that effect is preserved to the wonder of the women of today who regard themselves as first in the consideration of what is fit for their homes.

For years she was capital correspondent for a number of Indiana county seat newspapers and was rated as one of the earliest newspaper women in the newspaper field.

At the death of my father, my mother removed to Los Angeles with her youngest son, Henry Percy where she died at the age of 77. She is buried in the family plot in Crown Hill Cemetery at Indianapolis.

As his grandfather, John Winter had bought a great tract of land in north central Indiana at a time when he realized that he must leave a reasonable patrimony for his huge family, my father inherited his share of his mother's holdings. As his father's administrator he turned over his share of the Miller estate to his brothers and sisters and reserved only the Winter share for his home. He removed to Montgomery County into which this section extended and built a little white house with pink trimmings. There all five of his children were born.

As the rural school in those days had not advanced greatly above the character of the pioneer school he removed to Indianapolis in 1883 to give his children the advantage of its superior schools.

He was appointed to the mail service at that time. Showing a memory of phenomenal retentiveness he was moved up into the office of Chief Examiner of the Fifth Division Railway Mail Service which office he held until his death in 1912. His memory was a legend in the service. I saw him, once when I was a little girl, identify a man in his own house, as a burglar wanted by the police. The man was laying tile for a fireplace in our home. My father had seen a newspaper picture of the man when he had been sent to prison for a minor crime a couple of years before. The man's employer, who was working with the man, reported him;; my father did not. He thought the man was only trying to go "straight."

He was a man of broadly charitable nature and considerable talent. His heart never grew old. While he early became a member of the Methodist church, he did not affiliate with the church in Indianapolis. He had his father's liberal mind.

His heart failed after a short illness and he died June 26, 1912. He is buried in the family lot at Crown Hill, Indianapolis.

One of the touching incidents of that funeral day was the presence of a descendant of the Mitchum family, specially dispatched from Harrison Co. to represent them at the funeral of "Tim" of memory dear and grateful from their youth.

Isabelle Agnes Miller, with the middle name of her grandmother Agnes Thompson was the first daughter and third child of her parents. She was born Nov. 9, 1849 in the old house preceding the one built in 1871. She early became the mainstay and responsible deputy of her parents. She had the Winter looks strong in her appearance, the blue-eyed, olive-skinned, dark-haired Swiss. She was small and light in her girlhood. She featured much in the history of the family during her whole life in Indiana. Much that was dramatic occurred in her time, for pioneer families did not live the humdrum existence that the modern plain citizen lives. War on her doorstep, the Morgan raiders, the runaway slaves, the death and scatterment of her family, all left their mark on the memory of this gallant woman.

She married Jacob Garman, who was born in Roanoke, Virginia, Sept. 15, 1834. Though of southern blood, he fought on the side of the Union. He enlisted in the infantry, Sept. 26, 1861, re-enlisted in the Second Indiana Cavalry and was discharged Jan. 12, 1865. This record is taken from Book I, page 270, Montgomery Co. Indiana War Records.

With two of their children, Mary Virginia and Lee they went to the Plains States in company with her brother Henry Clinton Miller and his family and the family of her brother-in-law William Thomas. This was about 1878. Beside her husband she fought droughts, hot winds, grasshoppers, dust storms, tornadoes, floods and blizzards. The pioneer of the Plains States had a grimmer frontier by Nature than any other in the land. Their children had their schooling and their parental boost in life. When at last her work was done, she had fought the good fight.

She died at 73, October 18, 1922. Her husband followed her November 29 little more than one month later. They are buried at Atchison, Kansas.

Henry Clinton Miller was born in Harrison Co. Indiana, June 15, 1851 and died in February of 1892. He married Rachel Brent, daughter of William Brent whose wife was Mary Winter. His name smacks so much of British Revolutionary history that I wonder if grandfather realized it. He was always called "Clint."

He is described as another of the short broad-shouldered type with sandy hair and a ruddy complexion. It is natural to believe that he had the same kind of education that the rest of his family had. After he went to the Willamette Valley he wrote letters to the old home papers descriptive of the new country. The paragraphs show a high order of composition and reportorial skill.

As most of the children of Henry Miller, Jr. did, he made his first move from his birthplace to the Winter holdings in Montgomery County, Indiana. Here his two children, Ora and Ira were born.

Intrigued with glowing accounts of the Pacific Northwest he decided to move on to the Oregon Trail. In company with the families of two brothers-in-law he set out in 1878. However he stopped in Page County Iowa where an infant son was born and died. The little one was buried under a pine tree on the place where the family temporarily made its home. Later, he and his family moved on toward their original goal. In a region fit for farming he had expected to take up in the new country the work for which he had been fitted. Instead he went into the lumbering business which he followed the rest of his life.

As he was too young for the Civil War and died before the Spanish-American War, he had no call to bear arms. He died in his prime, at the age of forty-one. He is buried at Banks, Washington Co., Oregon,

beside his wife Rachel.

Elizabeth Jane Miller was born Nov. 8, 1852 and died in 1930. Improvement of the times in her native State gave Aunt Jennie the opportunity to cultivate the intellectual side of her life. She had her first schooling in her father's log schoolhouse. Then she went to Corydon where she lived with her aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. Ben Aydelotte while she finished her education. Following the necessary training at Danville Normal School, she began to teach.

When her younger brothers, Peter and John Miller went to Montgomery County to develop lands left them by their mother, she moved with them into the house they had built. As her older brothers and sisters moved out into the world upon their own careers she filled the post of homemaker for those who were left with her.

She taught school in this county for many years, retiring after the death of her sister Emma to keep house for her brothers.

She outlived all of the dwellers in the house with her, dying suddenly in the home at 78.

She was a broadminded and benevolent person and more than one youngster, by her kindness, was put through school. She was the family historian and much of the family history has been obtained from her letters and has stood the test of research. She inherited the looks of her mother, being of short stature, with an olive complexion and dark blue eyes. She is buried in the graveyard of the lovely little village of New Ross, beside those of her family who have gone before her.

Nancy Adelaide was born Jan. 23, 1854. She was given the name of her Aunt Nancy Roberts. The name Adelaide, a newcomer in the family nomenclature, has been ascribed by legend to that of a reigning British princess, Princess Mary Adelaide of Teck. As the American woman of the Victorian era had no movie queens to honor, the royal offspring were often favored in the breach.

She early married William Wilbert Thomas, son of Levi and Martha Gates Thomas, born Nov. 1, 1851 at Corydon, Indiana. In company with the families of her sister and her husband, she and her husband went west as far as Iowa. The broad fertile plains of the Hawkeye State stopped them and they settled at a place later known as Braddyville. They established a fruit farm, but Uncle William held offices, such as justice of the peace, marshal, mayor and President of the School Board.

Many of Aunt Add's memories dealt with the exciting times during and after the Civil War. These years were the receptive years of her childhood and her impressions lived with her vividly. She could recall the Raid of Morgan and the Home-Guard's order "grab what you can and make for the woods"; the threats of the barnburners; the fleeing negroes who received a sack of food and directions for flight in the dark hours of the night in her father's home; the neighborhood marriage customs, among the "Uplanders"; funerals, parties and dances. In her young womanhood she was the only backwoods milliner for miles.

Nancy Adelaide died near Shambaugh, Iowa, June 22, 1919, and is buried at Shearah cemetery near Dunlop, Iowa, beside her husband who died Nov. 22, 1931.

Peter Filmore Miller was born April 12, 1856, in Dogwood, Indiana. He, too, had the short trajan-like figure of two of his brothers, was meticulously neat and soft-spoken. He was a farmer all his life and lived and died on his inheritance. He never married. For most of his early and middle-years he maintained a home for his sisters, Jane and Emma and his younger brother John. He had a quiet contemplative nature, was even pensive in advancing years. His attachment to his family was almost paternal, and he grieved over the steady decline in their numbers as one by one they passed on.

He died after a long illness on August 11, 1828(?) and is buried in the Odd Fellows cemetery at New Ross.

John C. Fremont Miller was born as is self-evident during the high popularity of his namesake. His birthdate is May 4, 1858. Though he was a landowner, he was a schoolteacher most of his adult years. Trained in pedagogy at Danville Normal and at Valparaiso University, he yielded first to the call of the new land in the Prairie States and

homesteaded. Hot winds and drought dashed his hopes and he returned to his native state and his profession. He married Miss Mary Jane Jones, a schoolteacher like himself and lived part of the time on his own land, later in Jamestown where he taught until his death.

He was one of the tall fair Millers. His numerous grandsons show several examples of the same inextinguishable Miller type. He was precise and scholarly, leaving an imprint of appreciation of education indelibly on his descent. He died in 1913; his wife in 1936.

Emma Margaret Miller, called Peggy by her family was another of the Millers who took up teaching as a vocation. Her license to teach for the year 1878 is preserved. Her credits were high in all but mathematics, in which she did not do so well, though she passed. She was a typical example of the Miller type, tall, golden-haired, blue-eyed gentlewoman. Neither parent of these big blonde Millers was built like that. She was definitely a "throwback" to her paternal ancestor, Henry Miller, Sr., who was blood-brother to the strapping pioneer who wore the velvet small-clothes almost two centuries ago. This family's example of the persistence of the Nordic strain has been traced for a long time. It is still active and is one of the interesting elements brought out by research.

She died of heart failure, following an infection of an insignificant wound when she was but twenty-six. She was buried in Old Union cemetery at New Ross, but her body was later moved to lie beside others of her family in the Odd Fellows graveyard.

Ann Delilah Miller, fifth daughter and last child was born April 12, 1863. Her parents died when she was only eight years old and she was reared by her guardian, my father. When she was sixteen she married David Reed a courtly Virginian. They lived most of their married lives in Boone County, Indiana. Uncle Dave was a progressive farmer and stock raiser and his property waxed by the year. He was a religious man and grace at his table was an order of his orderly life. He died in 1927.

Aunt Annie, like two of her sisters, was another of the Miller type. She outlived all her father's family and was the oldest member of that generation when she died in 1947. She was a devoted member of the Presbyterian church. She is buried beside her husband at Oak Hill Cemetery near Lebanon, Indiana.

## Chapter V

### THE ALLIED FAMILIES

Christopher Miller "who lived on the water of the Buffalo called Black Run" was a brother of Jacob Miller, Sr. He seems to have settled in the Donegal region about the time his brother did. It is probable that they came into the Buffalo country together. He figures frequently in the lives of Jacob's family and seems to have been a man of considerable importance in sections of the frontier.

There was a Christopher Miller who was a signatory in the founding of the Peter's Creek Baptist Church on Nov. 10, 1773. The same year Christopher Miller, according to a footnote on page 152, Crumrine's History of Washington Co. was appointed with two other men to examine the feasibility of a road from Ft. Pitt to the west. A later mention of this commission does not carry Christopher's name. There is no record that Christopher was a supporter of the United Brethren Church.

He was twice married. The first wife's children were Rachel, Michael and Margaret. Margaret married her cousin John Miller, son of Jacob, Sr. The children of Christopher's second wife were Mary, Elizabeth, Sarah, William, Christley, John and Jacob. Elizabeth married Frederick Miller, son of Jacob, Sr.

He was evidently a well-to-do man for the times, as he left considerable property including four hundred acres of land.

He died between August 3, 1793 when his will was drawn up and November 3, 1793 when it was probated. The executors were William Johnston Esq. and Robert Graham. The witnesses were Jacob Miller, Jr. John Miller and Andrew Deeds, nephews and nephew by marriage.

The only time any of the Millers were defendants in a law suit was

when the widow of Christopher Miller sued Jacob Miller and William Miller "yeomen" for one third part of the four hundred acres which she claimed her husband had left her. These Millers were her own sons. The action was probably a formality as a partition was ordered.

Webster defines the use of the word "yeomen" in this case as a freeholder, meaning the sons were owners of the four hundred acres.

If this family of Millers in any instance was buried in the Miller family graveyard, no grave of theirs has been identified.

### THE WINTER FAMILY

According to Rupp's "Names of 30,000 Emigrants," page 295, Johann Christopher Winter arrived in Philadelphia on Nov. 3, 1752. Ship "Queen of Denmark" George Parrish, Commander, from Hamburg, last from Cowes.

He was born in Germany in a Rhenish province that belonged to Saxony. He brought with his family, a war-widowed mother and a younger brother. His son Christopher was born in America that year. The family settled in Berks Co. Pennsylvania where the son Christopher married Catherine Schaeffer in 1778. Later the family appears in Donegal township, Washington Co. to take part in its history for almost a century. Their children were John, born 1779, who married Elizabeth Pfrimmer, born June 3, 1789; Jacob who married Catherine Miller, Capt. Jacob Miller's daughter; Samuel who married Catherine Raven-aught; David who married Elizabeth McCoy; Susannah who married John Simler; Elizabeth who married Samuel Shellar; Mary who married Solomon Reed; Catherine who married Jacob Fullenwider and Christopher, Jr. who married Catherine Simmons.

Christopher, Sr. son of Johann Christopher was a Revolutionary soldier. Through the Misses Grace and Justine Robb of Minneapolis, descendants of young Christopher this record of his service was obtained and sent to my mother:

Private Pennsylvania Militia, enlisting Aug. 27, 1776.

Berks Co. Pa. Capt. George Miller's Co. Col. Patton's Battalion, Foot, serving under the following:

Major Armstrong, 1777.

Major Arthur St. Clair, 1779.

Brigadier General Samuel Miles, 1776.

Brigadier General John Cadwaller, 1776.

Brigadier General John Armstrong, 1777.

References; Pennsylvania Archives pages 153 and 224.

Pennsylvania War of the Revolution by Willard Engel, Vol. 2 page 250.

History Washington Co. Pa. page 774.

Memorial Record of Licking Co. Ohio.

Christopher Winter's Family Bible in possession of Chester Winter, Interlaken, N. Y.

Tomb of Christopher Winter and his wife in Zion House Church-yard, Donegal Township, Washington Co. Pa.

Tomb of John Winter and his wife in graveyard at Ladoga Indiana.

John Winter and his wife were parents of seventeen children. A daguerreotype of the couple in their old age, photographed and sent to this writer shows them tired and battered but unbowed. John's face with its regular features, the finely shaped head and long silky white hair indicate a masculine type of looks and refinement not common on the frontier one hundred and fifty years ago. Their children were:

1. Christina, b. 1807; d. 1810
2. Jesse, b. 1809, d. 1878. Married Mary Airhart, d. 1904
  - a. Johnathan, b. 1849, d. 1944. Unmarried
  - b. Sarah Elizabeth, b. 1850. Married Henry E. Manker
  - c. Mary Ellen, b. 1853. Married Cyrus Woody
3. Jonas, b. 1811. Married Rhoda Ann Patterson
4. Mary, b. 1812. Married William Brent
  - a. John
  - b. Rachel. Married Henry Clinton Miller. (See Miller Record.)
5. Rachel, b. 1815. Married Michael Bruch

- a. John
- b. Michael. Married the Widow Gott
- c. Elizabeth (Lissie)
- d. Philip  
All these without issue
- 6. John, b. 1817. Married Catherine Stoner
- 7. Elizabeth Ann, b. 1819, d. 1833. Unmarried
- 8. Ann Delilah, b. 1821. Married Henry Miller, Jr. d. 1871  
(See Miller Record.)
- 9. Lydia Ann, b. 1812. Married — Stevenson. 2. Jacob Stoner
- 10. Joseph Benjamin, b. 1824. Died unmarried
- 11. Sophia Ann, b. 1825. Married David Manbeck, b. 1821, d. 1911, on  
March 23, 1844, Corydon, Ind.
  - a. Benjamin Franklin, b. 1845; d. 1927. Married Ellen Ward
    - aa. Edith Blanche, b. 1884
    - bb. Laura Pearl, b. 1886
    - cc. Francis Ernest, b. 1888
    - dd. Irene Henrietta, b. 1890. Married Earl Rowland
    - ee. Ethel May, b. 1892
    - ff. Floyd William, b. 1895
    - gg. Dwight Lester, b. 1897
    - hh. Helen June, 1900
  - b. Caroline, b. 1847. Married Steele Kenworthy
  - c. Hannibal, b. 1849, d. 1883
  - d. John, b. 1851, d. 1930. Married Barbara Geil
  - e. Jeff, b. 1853, d. 1943
  - f. Alice, b. 1860, d. 1936. Married — Rost
  - g. Elmer, b. 1864, dec.
  - h. Vida, b. 1871. Married M. V. Deets. Still living
- 12. Lucy Ann, b. 1827. George Cook
- 13. Rosanna, infant, b. d. 1830
- 14. Susannah Christene, b. 1831. Married John Bright
  - a. Hiram Claud Bright, b. 1851, d. 1910. Married Mary Elizabeth Benefiel
    - aa. Ollie M. Married William Baker
      - aaa. George, no children
      - bbb. Roy Baker, four children
      - ccc. Mabel Speer, three children
      - ddd. Edith Ingle, one child
      - eee. Nadine Dunlap, three children
      - fff. Marie Dobson, two children
    - bb. Viola, Married Frank David
      - aaa. Kenneth
      - aaaa. Viola Louise
    - cc. Jesse. Married Alice Pyle
      - aaa. Margaret Louise
      - bbb. J. Duane
      - ccc. Earl Eugene
    - dd. Mattie. Married Bert Gray
      - aaa. Robert. Married Sarah Cornett
      - aaaa. Robert Larry
      - bbbb. Nancy Carol
  - b. Lyman Pierce Bright. Married Clarissa, b. 1879, d. 1914.
    - aa. Isa D. Married Fred Duckworth
      - aaa. Wilbur, two children
      - bbb. Susie McHaffy, one child
      - ccc. Mary Partenier, two children
      - ddd. Elbert, three children
      - eee. Wilma Dalsing, four children
      - fff. Luella Dalventhan, one child
- 15. Elizabeth Ann (II), b. 1833. Married David Redenbaugh
- 16. and 17. Two unnamed infants, b. bet. 1831 and 1835

The Winters reared to maturity twelve children. Five of these daughters were named Ann and two had the name in combination. There were two children with the same name. Germanic families at that time gave

the name of a child who had died to another born later, in many instances.

John Winter, ancestor of the Hoosier strain, was a soldier in the War of 1812. His record is given in the Indiana Archives for 1812-1813, Vol. ii., p. 411; Vol. iii, p. 521 and 522. As the number of his family began to mount, and after the war which took him into the region of north central Indiana, he went back to that section of the State and entered several thousand acres of land. Much of it was swampland, but he knew that under the dark water was the richest soil obtainable. Later my father and others of the family, either drained that land themselves or had it done bringing to light the productive black earth of Montgomery and Boone counties.

His act laid the ground work for the prosperity of his family. The descent is no longer numerous but they are almost unanimously well-to-do. Few have been office holders. Gov. James A. Mount of Indiana was the grandson of Catherine Winter Fullenwider. They have intellect and progress in their sober souls. Johnathan Winter, son of Jesse Winter, won a prize offered by WLS of Chicago for an original poem when he was past ninety years old.

At this point in the brief history of the Winter family it seems advisable to clear up an error made by Mrs. Harriet Bromwell in her history of the Holmes, Simler and kindred families of Washington Co., Pa. Mrs. Bromwell's history was easily available in its day and persons in search of facts about their family history copied her statement which is wholly unsupported by official research.

Mrs. Bromwell says that Susannah Winter married, first, John Simler and second, ..... Hanks. Crumrine states on p. 745, Wash. Co., Pa. History that "Catherine" Winter became Mrs. "Simmer." Both historians are wrong, Crumrine in marrying "Catherine" to "Simmer" and Mrs. Bromwell in assigning two husbands to Susannah. Susannah was born in 1785, married John Simler in 1808 and went at once to Indiana. She is buried by her one and only husband John Simler in the graveyard at Pfrimmer's Chapel near Corydon, Indiana. He outlived her two years.

To have lived up to Mrs. Bromwell's statement, Susannah would have had to marry Simler, divorce him, marry Hanks, divorce or otherwise dispose of Hanks and remarry Simler in rapid succession, a thing impossible in the day when only a legislature or the Supreme Court could grant a divorce.

Knowing that the legend is dear to the hearts of many who are deceived by Mrs. Bromwell's statement that Hanks was a kinsman of Lincoln, a professional search of court records, censuses, contemporaneous histories was instituted. After exhaustive examination by an expert, no such divorce was found. Among all the histories which mention the Winter family, none repeats Mrs. Bromwell's statement.

The hunt produced the mention of three Hanks names. One was a servant of Van Swearingen, Washington Co.'s first sheriff; another a safely married Quaker by the name of John Hanks who lived across the Donegal township border. At the time of Susannah's supposed marriage he was the father of two or three children by his wife Judith Burge. Then in 1782 Christopher Miller sued a Peter Hanks. Cause not given. This Peter Hanks served on a jury that year. As the supposed wedding of Susannah to Hanks occurred twenty-six years after the law suit and the jury service, it strains credulity to believe that Susannah would divorce the high-bred Simler for a man who was old enough to be sued three years before she was born. John Simler was a lineal descendant of Zwingli the reformer. The Lincoln family of Hanks were humble mountaineers of Virginia. The only Hanks of complete record in western Pennsylvania was a lettered man, with property, standing and family background.

Miss Jane Miller's letter states that she had met the Simler son at Perseverance Chapel in Harrison Co. long ago. She writes, "we made a nice cousinly acquaintance. Susannah Winter married John Simler and their descendants are all professors or preachers."

The unfounded mistake by Mrs. Bromwell called into question the self-respect and stability of a Winter girl. It is only just to her memory to forget it.

## THE PFRIMMER FAMILY

Through a zig-zag connection and another doubling up of later lines this genealogy shows how an insular region can become all akin.

The uncommon name of Pfrimmer could have been developed from the German word, "Fremde" or "Fremdling," either one meaning 'stranger' Like any other old name coming down out of the mists of time legends gather around its head. It is told that the first Pfrimmer was an infant found under a "pfrimmer" bush. There is no "pfrimmer" bush known to horticulture, but there is a "Primel," German for primrose, or sometimes loosestrife. As the loosestrife in Europe grows into a bush four or five feet tall, the loosestrife is probably the bush.

The infant was named Michael. He grew up to have a son named Samuel. From this time on both names appear in the genealogies to the present day.

The first Pfrimmer known to modern history was named Samuel. He had two sons, John George and Samuel. Both lines of the sons have descendants in America. But it is through the descent of John George that the family is connected with the Miller and Winter families.

The connection is traced through Elizabeth Pfrimmer who married John Winter. Their daughter, Ann Delilah married Henry Miller, Jr. The daughter of Henrietta Miller Bean, Stella married Henry Clay Hays. Their son Clay Blaine Hays married Clara Ridley Pfrimmer, completing a three pronged line between the families.

Dr. John George Pfrimmer was born July 24, 1762 at Bischeim or possibly in Nevers, France. It is traditional that he was educated at Strassburg University as he was qualified as a physician, became a minister and later an Associate Justice on the bench in Indiana.

He married Elizabeth Senn, daughter of a silk merchant of Switzerland. When DeGrasse blockaded the British navy at Yorktown contributing to the end of the Revolution, the Jacques Framier who served as surgeon on the flagship was Dr. Pfrimmer.

He appeared in western Pennsylvania at the close of the Revolution as one of the founders of the United Brethren Church in that section of the country. It is told that he and his family were three months crossing the Atlantic, during which time two of their young children died and one was born.

Crumrine enumerates him as one of the ministers of the early U.B. Church, at which time the Winter family and certain of the Miller family, Capt. Jacob and John were enrolled.

The doctor's brother Samuel and his cousin George were listed among the early taxpayers of Washington Co. The name vanishes from the records in 1808 when the Pfrimmers came to Indiana.

Dr. Pfrimmer established the first Sunday School in Indiana. The site is perpetuated by a well-kept edifice with a devoted congregation and a neat graveyard scrupulously tended. The lots were laid out so amply that the place does not have the dense forested look of old cemeteries.

The original settlement of the Pfrimmers in Harrison Co., Indiana, is maintained and from this spot the great list of Pfrimmers extends through the nation, the one and only name of its kind in a population of one hundred and sixty million.

In Dr. Pfrimmer was found a not-too-frequent example of persons with wide capabilities. He had powers and talents. His prescription book was written in scholarly German but as his association with Americans grew he dropped his native script and used that of his adopted country. He wrote music and was an accomplished musician, owning one of the few pianos in Indiana at that time. His portrait painted by himself hangs in the Sunday school of the Evangelical United Brethren Church in Indianapolis. Miss Jane Miller who saw the picture first in his son's house in Harrison Co. wrote that the surgeon's gown which the doctor wore when he painted had been changed as shown in the newspaper cut to a present-day coat and collar, modernizing the portrait.

There are many legends told of Dr. Pfrimmer's philanthropy. It is said that once in South Central India, he rode horseback eighty miles to amputate a limb, only to find the victim dead. It is also told that he bought an

escaped negro woman to free her from a posse sent over the Ohio to capture her. He had a limitless field for benevolence and he filled it according to his ability.

The descent of Dr. Pfrimmer as far as obtainable follows. Legend: Roman numeral for the original ancestor; the Arabic for the child; the double letters for the grandchildren; the triple for the great grandchildren; the quadruple for the great-great grandchildren; the alphabet "raised" by a number for succeeding generations.

### I. Samuel Pfrimmer, Alsace Lorraine

1. John George Pfrimmer, b. July 24, 1762, d. Sept. 5, 1825. Married Elizabeth Senn, b. 1762, d. 1829
  - aa. John George Jr. Married Sarah Friedley
    - aaa. Johnathan
    - bbb. Samuel
    - ccc. Andrew
    - ddd. Maryne
  - bb. Christine, married 1. Ely Wright. 2. .... Newbanks
    - aaa. Samuel Wright
    - bbb. Catherine
    - ccc. Susan
    - ddd. Will
  - cc. Ely. Married Elizabeth Felmy, b. 1817, d. 1871
    - aaa. George. Veteran Civil War. d. 1926. Married Alice Riley
    - bbb. Julia. Married Dennis Davis
      - aaaa. Harve (Hiram?) Davis
      - bbbb. Eli
      - cccc. Dennis
    - ccc. Martha. Married James Harbeson
      - aaaa. Henry. Married, 1. Kathryn Snyder, 2. Mary Meurer
      - a5. Claude. Married Effie Gehlbach
        - a6. Howard. Married Alma Crecilius
          - a7. Dennis
          - b7 Dallas
          - c7. Sandra
          - d7. Steven
          - e7. Harriett
          - f7. Mindy
        - b6. Morris. dec.
        - c6 & d6. Burrell and Bernice, dec.
        - e6. Charles. Married Joyce B. Maulinaux
        - f6. Darlene. Married Strause Cunningham.
        - g6. Claude. Married Norma Rippy. One child
        - h6. Thelma. Married Herman Lang
        - i6. Lamoine. Married Mary Ann Rockner
        - j6. Donald
        - k6. Effie Ellen, dec.
        - l6. Elizabeth, dec.
      - m6. Paul
      - n6. William
      - o6. Earl Joe
    - b5. Roy. Married Iva Dell King
      - a6. Roy, Jr. Married Ann Mattern
      - b6. James. Married Martha James. Four children
        - c6. Ronald
    - c5. James Oscar, b. 1870. Married Maggie Shuck
      - a6. Earl Emery. Married Lois Baylor
        - a7. Emery, Jr. Married Betty Lou Sauerheber.
        - a8. Leland Joseph
      - b7. Charles Adelbert. Married Grace Carpenter
        - a8. Carolyn Sue
        - b8. Sharon Lee

- c8. Mary Ann
- d8. Charles Richard
- e8. Gary Lynn
- f8. Barbara Kay
- c7. Margaret Rose. Married William A. Shewmaker
  - a8. Dennis Howard
  - b8. Donald Roy
- d7. Maxine Louise. Married Paul Anderson
  - a8. Paula Rae
  - b8. Dale Edwin
- b6. Frank. Married Marie Ott
- c6. Julius. Married Verda Berg
  - a7. James Russell. Married LaVerne Richert
    - a8. Richert James
    - b8. Cinda Lou
    - c8. Marc Lynn
  - b7. Robert Berg. Married Ruth Geswein
    - a8. Diana Kay
    - b8. Robert Bruce
  - c7. Darrell Joseph
  - d7. Paul Francis. Married Carol Keinsley
  - e7. David Lee
- d6. Eva Curl. Married Arnold Hochstrasser
  - a7. Oscar Emil. Married Helen Jean Morris
    - a8. Wayne
    - b8. Donna Jean
    - c8. Oscar Emil, Jr.
    - d8. Gregory Arnold
  - b7. Nellie Gray. Married Roy Glenn Mason
    - a8. Karen Gale
    - b8. Kevin Bruce
    - c8. Marcia Joan
  - c7. Evelyn Jane. Married Norman Brumleve
    - a8. Norma Jean
    - b8. Laura Ann
  - d7. Edwin Arnold, Jr.
  - e7. Doris Jean. Married Robert D. Carlow
    - a8. Glenn D.
    - b8. Michael Dean
- e6. Helen Elizabeth Erstine. Married John Galliger; 2. William Ritter
  - a7. Patricia Lou Galliger
  - b7. Mary Ritter
  - c7. Roger Ritter
  - d7. Lanna Ritter
- ddd. Mary. Married George McCown
  - aaaa. Cora. Married Amos Zenor
    - a5. Ruth L.
    - b5. Addie. Married William Lemmon
    - c5. Will L.
  - eee. Caroline. Married Harvey Myers
    - aaaa. James. Married Georgia Brown
  - fff. Maud. Married Henry Day
    - aaaa. Martha. Married Charles Emily.
    - a5. Jack. Married Rudell Ruberts
    - a6. Donna Carol
- ee. Mary. Married Frederick Kenoyer
  - aaa. Jacob
  - bbb. Mary Ann
  - ccc. Hanley
  - ddd. Allen
  - eee. Frederick

fff. Flora

ff. Samuel. Married Rebecca Wright; 2. Flora McRae; 3. Elizabeth Lopp who though childless reared two sets of orphans. Children of Rebecca Wright.

aaa. Phebe Elizabeth. Married John Wesley Welker, minister

aaaa. John. Married Elizabeth Louden

a5. Harry

b5. Charles. Married Leona Rowe

c5. Alva

bbbb. Samuel. Married Mary Long

a5. Alica. Married Robert Nieman

b5. Augusta. Married Bert Taylor

c5. Leonidas. Married Jessie Murphy

d5. Charles. Married Augusta Berjer

cccc. Sallie. Married. ..... Osburn; 2. ..... Jones

a5. Dovie Osburn

dddd. Susan. Married Fountain Davis; 2. Fletcher Davis

a5. Cortez. Married Minerva Davis

a6. Son. Unnamed

b6. Loran

c6. Virginia

b5. Nettie. Married Edmond Rumbley

a6. Paul Glenn

b6. Lois Catherine

c6. Olive Merle

d6. Noris Melburne

e6. Albert Byrle

c5. Preston

d5. Oliver S. Married Flora Adams; 2. Louisa B. Clark

a6. Oliver Jenet, by Flora Adams

b6. Phyllis, by Louisa Clark

e5. Hazel. Married Lot Seacat

a6. Lot, Jr.

f5. Susie. Married Lewis Hinkle

a6. June Undine

g5. Robert S. Married Nadine Rush; 2. Nattye Conrad

a6. Ray Hindred, by Nadine Rush

b6. Billie Lucille, by Nattye Conrad

c6. Martha by Conrad

h5. Clara May. Married Edward LaHue

a6. Grace

b6. Fern

c6. Charles

d6. Clyde

e6. Ward

f6. Nellie

i5. Edwin Stanton. Married Hattie Hudson

j5. Harvey. Married Iva McCullum

a6. Dallam

b6. Jack

Children of Fletcher Davis

k5. Maud. Married George Shaffer

l5. Claud unmarried

eeee. George. Married .....

a5. Paul

b5. Wyman

c5. Ray

d5. Lillian

bbb. Samuel Hamilton, b. 1821 in Indiana: d. 1874, Illinois. For many years Chief Magistrate of Metropolis, Ill. Title, Judge. Married Barbara Musselman, b. 1818 in Indiana, d. 1900

aaaa. Lafayette Washington, b. 1842, d. 1891. Mem. Co. E.

23rd Ind. Vol. Inf. Civil War. Married Emma Zerelda Jackson, b. 1843, d. 1877

a5. Emma Laura, b. 1868, Indiana. Teacher New Albany. Attended DePauw. Woman Director Food Conservation, 1918-1919, Sonoma, Calif. Married 1893 Dr. P. A. Meneay, b. 1858, d. 1938. Grad. Ky. School of Medicine. Physician and Surgeon. Sonoma Co. Health Officer, 1931-1938

b5. Lafayette W. Jr. died in infancy

bbbb. John George, b. 1846, Ill., d. 1928. Married 1880 Georgia Ann Ratliff, b. 1854, d. 1922, Texas

a5. Samuel J., b. 1894, Texas. Thirty odd years with Phillips Oil Co. Married Ruby Warren, b. 1900

b5. Dorothy Ann, b. 1927. Married Truman Madison Guthrie, b. 1921. Business Education

c5. Norma Jean, b. 1929. Married Morris McKinney, b. 1920

    a6. Rita Darleen, b. 1947

    b6. Samuel Madison, b. 1952

d5. John, b. 1887, d. 1941. Married Stella Thompson

    a6. Lucile

    b6. John

    c6. Isabel

    d6. Laurence

    e6. Melvin

e5. Nettie, b. 1881, Texas, d. 1949. Married T. M. Murrell 1902

    a6. Orvid, dec.

    b6. Lois

    c6. Mabel Murrell Chafin. Married Josie Proctor

    d6. Fay, married ..... Sawyer

    e6. Evelyn, married ..... Cornett

    f. James E.

cccc. Henry Clay, killed in battle, Civil War

dddd. Charles (Black Charley on account of his dark complexion.)

eeee. Samuel .....

ffff. Daniel .....

gggg. John, Vet. Civil War

hhhh. Elizabeth, unmarried, d. in Ill.

The descent of Samuel Pfrimmer by his second wife, Flora McRae, b. 1797. Married 1826, d. 1838.

    iiii. Daniel Alexander, b. 1857. Married Malinda Conrad; 2. Harriett Jannison; 3. Elizabeth Croun  
The children of Malinda Conrad.

    a5. Flora. Married Joseph Benton. Six children

    b5. Lizzie. Married George Rider

        a6. Homer, died in infancy

        b6. Cleremont, b. 1874, d. 1942. Married Lela Conkling

            a7. H. Glenn. Married Vivian .....

            b7. Eunice Rider Mitchell, b. 1898

            c7. Reese, b. 1900

            d7. Anna, dec.

            e7. George, b. 1902

            f7. James, b. 1904

    c6. Lulu, b. 1876, d. in train wreck

    d6. Ethel, b. 1879. Married Harry Little, b. 1878, d. 1947

        a7. Lulu, b. 1902. Married Frederick Augustus Staech, b. 1900, d. 1940

        a8. Lulu Little, b. ..... Married J. Raymond Getman, b. 1903

        a9. James Frederick, b. 1928.

Grad. Syracuse U. with honors. Industrial Engineering.  
Married Betty Lou Brown,  
Grad. Washington State U.

c5. William Woodward, poet of the Indiana Prairies.  
Married Mary Ellen Webster in 1878  
a6. Mabel, b. 1879, d. 1948. Married Ned Hollister, Curator Smithsonian Institution  
b6. Conrad W., b. 1880. Married Lela Bimel  
a7. Jack, b. Sept. 5, 1913, d. Oct. 16, 1918  
b7. William, b. Jan. 14, 1915, d. March 4, 1931  
c7. Frederick Bimel, b. Sept. 20, 1919, d. Mar. 4, 1940  
c6. Lillian, unmarried  
d6. Lowell, b. 1893. Married Mary Jane Wilson, daughter of James A. and Minnie Lindley Wilson. Military record. Ind. N.G. Mexican Border, 7/11/16, Disch. 12/29/16. Ind. N.G. Assigned Sup. Co. Appointed Reg. Sup. Sgt. 8/13/17. Served in France from 10/18/17 to 4/25/1919. Disch. 5/9/1919.

Children of Elizabeth Croun.

d5. Alice, died in infancy  
e5. Charles Kippens  
f5. Sallie (Saloma) Married Will Christensen. Four children  
g5. Arthur. Married Mabel Wedgbury, three children  
h5. Phebe Elizabeth. Married Charles E. Earle. 2. George L. Flynn. Four children  
i5. Clara. Married Martin B. Taylor. Four children  
jjjj. Jacob Strange. Married Mary F. Lemmon  
a5. Alice (Allie) founded and was Supt. of the Omaha Methodist Hospital for 25 years. Married the Rev. John McLaughlin.  
b5. Samuel Pfrimmer, b. 1854, d. 1944. Married Isabel Keller  
a6. May, died at eight years  
b6. Clara Ridley, b. Oct. 25, 1888. A.B. Ind. Uni., 1910. M.A. Wellesley, 1915. Married Clay Blaine Hays, b. May 28, 1887. LL.B. Ind. Uni., 1911  
a7. Clay Blaine Hays, Jr., b. 1916. A.B. Grinnell, 1939. L.L.B. Ind. Uni., 1942. Married Louise Faulstich, b. 1919. B.S. Ohio U. M.S. Ind. Uni., 1943  
a8. Barbara Louise, b. 1946  
b8. James Henry, 1949  
c8. Margaret Catherine, b. 1952  
b7. Isabel Pfrimmer, b. 1918. A.B. Grinnell. Married Stuart Mace, b. 1918. A.B. Grinnell. Phi Beta Kappa  
a8. Gregory Stuart, b. 1943  
b8. Lynn Anne, b. 1945  
c8. Alan Eric, b. 1948  
d8. Kent Ian, b. 1954  
c7. Samuel Pfrimmer, b. 1921. A.B. Swarthmore, 1948. Phi Beta Kappa. M.A. Harvard, 1949. Ph.D. Harvard, 1953. Married 1948 Barbara Darrow. A.B. Swarthmore. Phi Beta Kappa—Sigma XI. M.A. Radcliffe 1949  
a8. Peter Darrow, b. 1952  
b8. Mary Elizabeth, b. 1954

- c6. Walter Strange, 1890, d. 1941. Married 1928 Natalia Margaret Allison
- a7. Natalia Margaret Pfrimmer, b. 1929. New Mexico Teachers' College. Married Joseph Sullivan Cahoon, Oklahoma A&M College.
- b7. John George Pfrimmer, b. 1932. Married Betty Sue Everill, b. 1936
- a8. Debra Sue Pfrimmer, b. 1953
- c7. Mary Allison Pfrimmer, b. 1933. Winner National Scholastic Art and Photo Scholarship. Pictures in Carnegie Hall and Rockefeller Plaza. Married Carroll Vincent Thatcher
- d6. Elizabeth, b. 1858, d. 1920. Unmarried
- e6. Flora, b. 1864, d. 1922. Married Walter Lovall Venner
- kkkk. Lydianne. Married George Pfrimmer, b. 1825, d. 1916. Civil War Vet. Was with Sherman on his march to the sea
  - a5. Samuel Pfrimmer, died very young
  - b5. Charles Pfrimmer, b. ..... Civil War vet. Was with Sherman on his march to the sea
  - c5. Francis Marion, b. 1850, d. 1936. Married Emma Kendall, b. 1863, d. 1945
    - a6. Dora Pfrimmer, b. 1874, d. 1951. Married Will Kuhns, b. 1862, d. 1933
    - a7. Wilma, b. 1899. Married Dr. Fred Siegel, b. 1894. D.D.S. Kansas City
    - a8. William Louis, b. 1927, B.S. Nebraska U.
    - b8. Joann, b. 1928. Colorado Woman's College
    - c8. Frederick Kaye, b. 1934
  - b7. Emma, b. 1903. Married Claude Wood, b. 1902
    - a8. Annette, b. 1930
    - b8. Keith, 1934
    - c8. Doralee, b. 1936
- d5. Lydia Lel, b. 1856, d. 1930. Married Thompson David Ashby, b. 1854, d. 1952
  - a6. Edith, b. 1881, d. 1953. D.O. School of Osteopathy, Kirksville, Mo., 1910. Married Robert Matheson, b. 1870; 2. William A. Cofer, b. 1874
    - a7. Annie Lel, b. 1916. Married 1935 Marion A. Cofer, b. 1913. World War II.
    - a8. Roberta Rose, b. 1937. Married 1954 to Bert Veenendall, 1934
    - b8. William Marion, b. 1939
    - c8. Thompson Edward, b. 1947
  - b7. Robert Ashby, b. 1918. Military Service W.W. II. Married 1950 to Gail Douglas, b. 1918
    - a8. Douglas Lee, b. 1952
  - c7. Alexander, b. 1920. Lt. Air Force, W.W. II. Treasurer Gallatin Co. Montana. Married 1947 Virginia Dare Walton, b. 1925
    - a8. Sandra Sue, b. 1950
    - b8. Shari Lou, b. 1952
  - d7. Edith Vera, b. 1925. Married 1943 to James Henry Boe, 1917
    - a8. Donald Gene, b. 1946
    - b8. James Norman, b. 1949

b6. Iola Ashby, b. 1882, d. 1936. Married 1903  
 John Primm, b. 1878, d. 1936  
 a7. Ardys, b. 1904. Married 1928 to John  
 Eaton  
 a8. Eleanor, b. 1930. Married 1951 to  
 Loral Clark, b. 1924.  
 a9. Dixie Diane, b. 1952  
 b7. Harold, b. 1931. Military service in Ko-  
 rean War  
 c7. Richard, b. 1933. Military service Ko-  
 rean War  
 d7. Eleanor, b. 1906. Married 1930 Harry  
 Sones, b. 1904  
 a8. Martelle, b. 1931. Married Luis  
 Casas, b. 1928  
 a9. Kathleen, b. 1950  
 b9. Steven, b. 1951  
 c9. Dale, b. 1952  
 b8. Mary, b. 1933. Married 1952 David  
 Nuffer, b. 1932  
 a9. Sheri, b. 1952  
 b9. Lawrence, b. 1954  
 c8. Marjorie, b. 1936  
 e7. Gerald, b. 1907. Married Nora Williams,  
 b. 1915  
 a8. David, b. 1950  
 b8. Patricia, b. 1953  
 f7. Ann, b. 1909. Married Ludwig Dia-  
 mond, b. 1900  
 c6. T. D. Ashby, b. 1884. Married 1918 Lura  
 Feight, b. 1892  
 d6. George, b. 1886. Married Ada Belle Pen-  
 nington, b. 1886, d. 1918; 2. Edith Vawter,  
 b. 1893.  
 a7. Ardys, b. 1922. Reg. Nurse, Broadlawns  
 Hospital, Des Moines. Married 1943  
 Victor Curtis, b. 1920.  
 a8. Susan, b. 1952  
 b7. Marion, b. 1928. Married 1950 Marley  
 Threlkeld, b. 1932  
 a8. Brian, b. 1953  
 c7. Charlene, b. 1934  
 e6. Nina, b. 1889. B.S. Drake Uni. Des Moines,  
 Licensed Practical Nurse. Married 1922  
 Warren Hanks, b. 1885  
 f6. Lydia, b. 1891. Married 1919 Clint Sowder,  
 b. 1895  
 a7. Margaretta, b. 1924. Married 1943 Har-  
 old Goepferd, b. 1918. City Assessor  
 a8. Lucinda, b. 1945  
 b8. Wayne, b. 1947  
 c8. Norma Lee, b. 1948  
 b7. Louise, b. 1928. Married 1948 John F.  
 La Bronte, b. 1924  
 c7. Lucile, b. 1928. Married John Lieder,  
 b. 1929  
 g6. William Ashby, b. 1893. Military service  
 W.W. I. Married 1920 Myrtle Mitchell, b.  
 1897  
 a7. Robert, b. 1921. Auditor Lucas Co. Iowa.  
 Married Mary Patterson, b. 1921  
 a8. William E., b. 1942  
 b8. Janie Myrtle, b. 1945  
 c8. Michael Robert, b. 1949  
 b7. Thompson, b. 1924. B.S. Iowa State

Coll. 1952. Military service W.W. II.  
Married 1953 Della Muhlenberg, b.  
1926. B.A. Le Mars Coll.

h6. Charles Ashby, b. 1897, d. 1940. Military service, W.W. I.

i6. Albert Olyn Ashby, b. 1899. Military service W.W. I. Married 1923 Grace Colwell, b. 1888

a7. David Colwell, b. 1926. Military service W.W. II. B.S. Uni. of Kansas, 1950

b6. Charles Pfrimmer, b. 1877. Married Grace Jones, b. 1876, d. 1946

a7. Norma Pfrimmer, b. 1906. Registered Nurse, 1927. B.S. Columbia U. 1945. Reg. Physical Therapist, 1946. Orthopedic Nursing. Consultant Colorado State Department Public Health; loaned by Institute of Inter-American Affairs to El Salvador, Central America to assist in Polio Epidemic, 1953.

c6. George Elmor Pfrimmer, b. 1879, d. 1954. Government service many years. Married 1908 Orra Letitia Guilford

d6. Cassius Pfrimmer, b. 1882, d. ..... Married Hilma Hoffstrand, b. 1881.

e6. Mary, died in childhood

f6. Lura, died in childhood

g6. Wayne Pfrimmer, b. 1892, d. 1940. Married Sadie Jones, b. 1891. Past-Pres. Chap. B.P.E.O.

a7. Patricia Jane, b. 1927. Gamma Phi Beta. Married John Pusey Briggs.

a8. Jane Tiffany, b. 1955

e5. Albert Clay Pfrimmer, b. 1860, d. 1923. Married Martha Ellen Lipe, b. 1866, d. 1941

a6. Mary Ellen, b. 1908. B.S. in Educ. Uni. Nebr. 1931. M.A. Uni. Iowa and Omaha 1942. Kappa Phi (Nat'l Methodist Girls' Club, 1927) Pi Lambda Theta, 1940. Phi Delta Gamma, 1951. Kappa Delta Pi.

b6. Vashti Pfrimmer, b. 1889. B. Di. Iowa State Teachers Coll. 1913. M.A. Stanford Uni. 1933. Married to Franklin Nice Kornhaus, b. 1876, d. 1950. Supt. First Methodist Sunday School, Oakland 1915-1945. Member Board of Education 1919, Y.M.C.A. "Man of the Year" 1947. Awarded Membership in Hall of Fame in Philanthropy, 1950

c6. Samuel McRae Pfrimmer, b. 1890, d. 1948. W.W.I. Married 1920 to Anna Dyken, b. 1894.

a7. Loraine Dyken, b. 1920. Ft. Lt. U.S. N.G. So. Pac. and India for two years, W.W.II. Married William McRae Hackman, b. 1917. Combat Pilot W.W.II.

a8. William McRae, b. 1947

b8. Anita Loraine, b. 1949

c8. Robert Howard, b. 1950

b7. Francis Lipe Pfrimmer, b. 1922, d. 1943

c7. Francis Marion Pfrimmer, died in childhood

d6. Ablonda, b. 1891. B.A. U. of Nebr. First marriage to Rance McBeth; 2nd, August Koepke

e6. Lydia Mabel, b. 1893, d. 1936. Married 1919

to Patrick Cunningham, b. 1892

a7. Eugene Clay, b. 1923. Veteran W.W.II.  
Married Isabel .....  
a8. Donald  
b8. Kathy

f6. John Lipe Pfrimmer, b. 1894. Veteran  
W.W.I. Married Fern Hood  
a7. John Max, b. 1926. Married 1946 Lo-  
rene May Gammon, b. 1925  
a8. Judith Ann, b. 1949  
b8. Janet Marie, b. 1952

g6. George Albert, b. 1896. Married Loy De-  
loice Hall, b. 1899.  
a7. Fred Pfrimmer, b. 1917. U.S. Navy,  
1942-1946. Married 1944 to Agnes De  
Gregorio, b. 1921  
a8. Wayne Joseph, b. 1946

b7. Gilbert, b. 1919. Married Dottie Fill-  
more, b. 1925  
a8. Deloice Jean, b. 1947  
b8. Wade Tracy, b. 1952

c7. Donald, b. 1922. Married Blanch Robin-  
son, b. 1922  
a8. Gary Eugene, b. 1943  
b8. Evelyn Kay, b. 1947  
c8. Linda Jane, b. 1954

d7. Norma Blanch Pfrimmer, b. 1925. Mar-  
ried Ellsworth Leroy Davis. Veteran  
W.W.II  
a8. David Lee, b. 1946  
b8. Loy Helen, b. 1951

e7. Glenice Pfrimmer, b. 1937. Married  
John Robinson, b. 1916  
a8. James Carroll, b. 1950  
b8. Malia Ann, b. 1954

f7. Helen Marie, b. 1929. Married Veryl  
Walter Jenkins, b. 1921

g7. Keith Albert, b. 1932. U.S. Navy 1951-  
1955. Married Margaret Janet Miller,  
1933  
a8. Elroy Eugene, b. 1954  
b8. Chardell Lee, b. 1955

h7. Gerald Dean, b. 1933. U.S. Army 1953-  
1954

i7. Dorothy Jean, b. 1934. Married 1953  
Oris Warren Hubbard, b. 1929

j7. Myrna Loy, b. 1937. Married 1954  
Floyd Thomas Murphy

k7. Anglo Saxon Pfrimmer, b. 1898. Mar-  
ried 1921 Edna Nine Roe, b. 1903  
a8. Sherman Albert, b. 1922. Married  
1950 Bertha Ellen Stewart, b. 1930  
a9. Elizabeth Ellen, b. 1951  
b8. Robert Saxon, b. 1924. Married  
1944 Donna ..... b. 1930

c8. Francis Marion, b. 1926. U.S. Navy  
W.W.II. Married Betty Joan  
Viertz, b. 1928  
a9. Michael Francis, b. 1950  
b9. Gladys Ann, b. 1954

d8. Macel Marie, b. 1932. Married Wil-  
liam Roy Maxwell, b. 1922

l7. Mary Alberta, b. 1899. Married 1926  
James Hopkins, b. 1872, d. 1948

m7. Martha Helen, b. 1901. B.A. Iowa State

Teachers' Coll. M.A. Iowa State Uni., 1942. Supt. of Schools, Lucas Co. Married Norris Price. Civil Service. Supervised Middle West Forest and Soil Conservation, 1939.

- a8. Jean Marie (adopted), b. 1924. Iowa Teachers' Coll. Married 1947 Kenneth Henke, b. 1925
- a9. Terry Lee, b. 1948
- b8. Frances Marie, b. 1939 (adopted)
- c8. Alan, b. 1944
- n7. Emily Ruth, b. 1902, d. 1938. Registered Nurse. Uni. Iowa
- o7. Charlotte Mae, b. 1905. Married 1930 Fred N. Kelly, b. 1895
- p7. Wilbur, b. 1909. Married 1933 Geverna Peterson, b. 1910
- a8. John Clay, b. 1934. Officer's Training, 1954. Married, 1955 Joyce Roberts, b. 1935
- b8. Richard Egeno, b. 1936. Married 1954 Irene Clarkson.

llll. King David, died unmarried

mmmm. William Henry. Married Eleanor Lemmon

- a5. Charles Homer Pfrimmer, b. 1868, d. 1938. Married Lena Dolly Mauckerman, b. 1877, d. 1916, Choteau, Montana.
- a6. Robert Bell, b. 1895. Married Lillian Louise Green, b. July 18, 1917
- a7. Lena Bell. Married Fred A. Little. Three daughters
- b7. Jack Pfrimmer. Married Mary Jo ..... Two daughters
- c7. Margaret Joyce. Married W. H. Nadeau. Two daughters
- d7. Sylvia Louise. Married John H. Doyle (dec.). One son.
- e7. Glenn Robert. Chief Petty Officer, R.M. U.S. Navy, San Diego. Married Doris. Two sons.
- f7. Charles R. S/Sgt. U.S. Air Force, Rome, N.Y.
- g7. Donald Ross. U.S. Reserves. Ft. Benning. At school
- b6. William Henry, b. Sept. 3, 1896, Ellensburg, Wash.
- c6. John L., Nov. 13, 1898. Died in childhood
- d6. Todd, b. 1901. Moravia, Pa. Married Gladys Eisenhower
- e6. Frank C., b. Feb., 1903
- f6. Emma Viola, b. Mahoningtown, Pa., 1905. Married Richard Harding; 2. Jake Plute
- g6. Bert T., b. Mahoningtown, Pa., 1908. Married. No issue
- h6. Samuel A., b. Choteau, Mont. 1910. Buried at Valier, Mont.
- i6. Edmonia, b. 1912. Married Harold Brogard. Two sons, three daughters. Throp, Mont.
- j6. Howard B., b. 1915. Married. One son, five daughters, Big Sandy, Mont.

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